BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1858. NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 - 31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
*COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,*
*Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,*
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
*Iron Railing*—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.
IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT;* that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN.* Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and runaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d, 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.
Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.
E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.
The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Fawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."
THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.
☞Beware of counterfeits.☜
Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

## Schools.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
[Mrs. H. A. Backus, Principal.
THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, October 4th, '58, at the residence owned by Mrs. Everett, on Front st. Every facility will be afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Early application for boarding pupils is requested, as a limited number only can be taken into the family of the Principal, where they will receive her especial care. A native French teacher will reside in the family, with whom pupils can converse in the French language.
TERMS—Board and tuition in English, including Latin, for the Scholastic year of nine months $200. Tuition in the Senior Department, $50; Junior $40; Primary $35.
Modern Languages, Music, Oil Painting and Drawing extra. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal.
August 6th, 1858 49-t10

UNION ACADEMY,
*HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.*
THIS SCHOOL commences its next session on Monday, the 6th day of September next, under the supervision of Solomon I. Faison, A. B., a gentleman who requires no enconiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous, in all particulars, for both moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
Terms per session as follows:
Primary Department..... $9 00
Higher English Branches..... 12 00
Classical Department..... 15 00
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from seven to eight dollars per month. OWEN FENNELL,
President of Board of Trustees.
July 30, 1858.—48-5t*

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.
The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.
A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.
THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Board per month,.....$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course..... 20 00
English, Higher branches,..... 15 00
" Elementary " ..... 10 00
No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.
The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.
June 18th, 1858 42-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
*MALE AND FEMALE.*
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT JULY Term, 1858, of Duplin county Court, as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Henry Newkirk, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.
July 20th, 1858. 48-6t

$100 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension and delivery to me at Wilmington, or at my Plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, or confinement in any jail in the State, and information to me of the same, of my negro man DANIEL, generally known as "Daniel Grist," he being once the property of Mr. James R. Grist, from whom I purchased him.
Said Daniel is above 30 years of age, yellow compexion, stout; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—square built, and generally has a bushy head of hair. THOS. C. MILLER.
July 22d, 1858 48-4t

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.
L. R. LOFTIN.
June 18. 42—11t*
Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

## General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
*Court of Equity, Spring Term,* 1858.
Marenda Dudley, Stephen Williams and his wife Martha, vs. Bryan Dixon, James Dixon and others, heirs at law of Bryan Mallard, dec'd, late of Duplin. } Petition for sale of Real Estate, and partition of proceeds, &c.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT BRYAN DIXon, James Dixon, William Dixon, Alfred Dixon, Elizabeth Hargrove, Lemuel Hargrove, John Hargrove, and Peter C. Mallard, are not inhabitants of this State: it is thereupon ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them, that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte, as to them.
Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office 10th August, A. D. 1858.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Aug. 13, 1858. [Pr. adv. $5 62] 50-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
*Court of Equity, Spring Term,* 1858.
Owen R. Hollingsworth, vs. Heirs at law of Elijah Rich, dec'd. } Bill to subject Real Estate.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT that FRANK GREGORY and his wife Jane, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying them that unless they appear before our said Court, at its session to be held on the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, that the same will be taken pro-confesso, and set for hearing exparte as to them. Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, 10th day August, 1858.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Aug. 13. Pr. adv. $5 62. 40-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
George F. Walker, Edward T. Walker, and others. } In Equity.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER IN THE ABOVE CAUSE, made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Long Creek, on Friday, August 27th, the following tracts of land:
One tract on the East side of Moore's Creek, adjoining the lands of John F. Moore, James Simpson, William R. Walker, and A. J. Mott, containing 175 Acres, more or less.
Also, another tract on East side of Long Creek, adjoining the lands of John Jones, James Walker, and Robert W. Miller, containing about 400 Acres.
TERMS: One-third cash, one-third at three, and one-third at six months, under bonds with approved security.
Given under my hand at office, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1858. A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 6th, 1858 49-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Owen Alderman for Robert Gerganus. } Petition to sell land in Equity.

IN PURSUANCE of an order in the above cause made at Spring Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at Moore's Creek, on Saturday, August 28th, the following tract of land, subject to the widow's allotment of dower, viz:
A tract containing about 242 acres, "beginning at Moore's Creek, running thence West 555 poles to a stake in the back line, thence with said line South 73 poles to a stake, thence East to Moore's Creek, thence up to the Creek to the beginning, including the Dower."
Terms: $100 cash; the balance at 6 months, under bond and good security.
Given under my hand at office, this 4th August, 1858.
A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
August 5, 1858 49-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*New Hanover County Court—June Term,* 1858.
Herman B. Eilers, Adm'r. of John C. Beach. vs. William Beach, E. Kellogg Beach, Spencer S. Benedict, and wife Maria, Joshua G. Ishoms and wife Christian, and Elizabeth J. B. Beach, widow of said J. C. Beach. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are all non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and the land sold as prayed for in the petition.
Test, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 16th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 46-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
*Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term,* 1858.
George Hobbs and others, vs. Amsey Hobbs, Calvin Hobbs and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs, heirs at law of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered, that notice be given by publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and a decree for partition accordingly.
TEST: JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
JOHN R BEAMAN, Clerk.
July 9th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 45 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY
*Superior Court of Law—Spring Term,* 1858.
James K. Melvin, vs. John McLeran, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that John McLeran the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said John McLeran to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered.
Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1858.
KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
July 9. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 45-6w

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT OF PINE LAND in Chester District, containing about *FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF GOOD TURPENTINE FOREST,* five miles from the Railroad. Apply to
[49-1m] SAM'L W. EVANS.

COAL.
J. HICKS CONRAD, Shipper of the best quality of *HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL,* all sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.
Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Wharf on River Delaware, above Poplar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
August 5, 1858. 49-3m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.
June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

GEN. LEWIS CASS.—The Washington correspondent of the "Press," writes:

General Cass, who must be nearly eighty, is feeble, but is hard at work. This extraordinary man's career is alike a study and an example. He has lived a blameless life, and has grown to distinction almost entirely by his own efforts. He is now one of the richest men in the Union. He invested heavily in the town of Detroit, Michigan, of which he was a pioneer, and the growth of the West, especially since the railroad system has extended its powerful influence, has vastly appreciated his property. He is said to be worth four or five millions.—And yet, with all his wealth, he lives a frugal and abstemious life. The management of his vast estate is confided to his enterprising son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, who resides in Detroit.

A proposition is talked of, to present Professor Agassiz, a summer lodge in some suitable place, as a testimonial of admiration of his conduct in refusing the flattering offers of the French Emperor.

The Memphis Avalanche of Friday last, pronounces the Bank of West Tennessee a "Wild Cat" concern

### The Right of Search Abandoned—Dallas's Statements in Parliament.

On the 26th of July, in the British House of Lords, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, in relation to Mr. Dallas's declaration that the English government had abandoned the right of search or visit, the Earl of Malmesbury said:

I am very glad, my Lords, that my noble and learned friend has made an opportunity—if I may so say—for giving us his opinion on this very important matter. [Hear, hear.] That opinion must be of immense importance in Europe and America. I may say that it must finally settle this dispute, and, if it be ever again mooted, my noble and learned friend's opinion will be quoted, as he himself has quoted the opinion of his great predecessor, Lord Stowell. It is a great pleasure to me to hear that he concurs entirely with the law officers of the Crown, which we took before replying to to the note of General Cass. They asserted unanimously that the international law was exactly as it has been described by my noble and learned friend. Upon that opinion her Majesty's Government acted, and at once frankly confessed that, having no title to make the assumption which had hitherto been made to a general right of visit and search, they abandoned both of these claims.

At the same time we placed before the American Government the paramount necessity of drawing up some instructions, perfectly identical in character, which might be placed in the hands of the naval officers, of the two countries, and, if possible, of all maritime nations, so that all acting in the same manner, commerce may no longer be obstructed, and we may never again run the risks of those quarrels which have been caused by former assertions of a greater right. Negotiations have gone as far as this—that we have given up the assumption which we have so long made to a right of visit and search; and the American Government, on the other hand, have stated that they are ready to listen to and consider any suggestions which we may make with a view to the verification of the flag.

We have made the same suggestions to the government of France, and that government, appreciating the great importance of the question, have agreed to consider any proposition that we may make, and on their part to suggest any proposition which may appear likely to be of service. But there can be no donbt that, although we all agree that the dignity of our several nations would be compromised by allowing a right of visit and search, it is inevitably necessary that some security should be taken against a fraudulent use of the national flag. [Hear, hear.] Further than that negotiations have not proceeded, and although it is not usual to produce papers under these circumstances, yet, Her Majesty's government leave no objection to place on your lordship's table the correspondence which has taken place, as far as it goes. Your lordships will understand that it goes no further than that we have abandoned the right of search and visit, and that the American government have agreed to entertain and consider in a fair spirit any suggestions we may make in order to obtain some security against the fraudulent adoption of the American flag. The French government have also been communicated with, and they are ready and even anxious to assist us in attaining that object. [Hear, hear.]

And subsequently in reply to a remark by the Earl of Granville, Lord Malmsbury said further:

The noble Earl who spoke last omitted to mention one very important matter. No doubt the noble Earl and the ministry with which he was connected assumed that the law was such as it has been laid down by my noble and learned friend. But he did not say that the American government invariably went further, and asserted that they had a right to maintain their own police, and that whatever might be on board a vessel, if the American flag were flying, we had no right to visit it. They said they constantly carried out visitation by their own police, and that they would not be meddled with by any other country.

Then came the question of discretion. I admit that lately, I know not by whose orders, there has appeared to be an increased activity exhibited by our cruisers in searching American vessels. There can be no doubt that the accounts given to the American government have been immensely exaggerated, and I may state that after a careful examination I have not found any instance in which our cruisers have behaved even with incivility to the officers of any American vessel which they have boarded; but at the same time I must admit that in the exercise of that discretion which is given to them under the orders of the noble earl, there has been a want of judgment in some cases, and that our officers have visited vessels which there was no fair reason to suppose were engaged in the slave trade. The noble earl has asked me whether I have altered those instructions. I have not done so. They remain precisely as they were.

But I do not think they are so safely worded as they might be, and I think they might be improved so as not to expose our officers to the risk of making mistakes which amount to an infraction of international law, and which places them in an unfair position, such as no officers, especially young officers, ought to occupy.—Pending the arrangement which I have sketched out, that English cruisers should search suspected English vessels, that Americans should search suspected American, and that French cruisers should search suspected French vessels, without actually altering the instructions heretotore acted upon, we have thought it right to suspend them until the negotiations have proceeded further.

We have also ordered our cruisers on that coast to respect the American flag under any circumstances.—The Americans, on their part, have added a considerable number of cruisers on the coast, and have promised, during this period of inactivity on our part, which, n trust, may be but short, to use all the activity they can in order that the American flag, which, I fear, has been several times used by slavers, may not be prostituted to the purposes of the slave trade. [Hear.]

### Our Cornucopia.

The harvest is nearly over in the grain-growing sections of the country, and from all accounts the yield of the cereal crops is above the average of former years.—It is true that in some sections of the country wheat has suffered from the rust, weevil, &c., but the increased breadth of ground cultivated insures a large crop, beyond peradventure. Besides, it is admitted by our Western friends that there is a very large surplus of last year's crop left over, and still in first hands. Especially is this the case in Illinois, as the receipts at and shipments from Chicago plainly indicate. The fine weather we have had for some time past has enabled the farmers to secure their wheat in a dry condition, so that it will be ready to grind as soon as threshed. Rye and oats are abundant, while corn, all through the West, is described as late, and its yield will depend much upon a late or early frost. Potatoes promise to be unusually plenty and cheap, while hay crop was never before so large as this season. On the whole, taking the different sections together, there will be an abundance of produce of all kinds, and thus, with "peace and plenty," it will be strange, indeed, if we do not witness brisk times in the world of trade and commerce ere the lapse of many months. Certainly, we ought to be a grateful as well as happy people.—*N. Y. Shipping & Com. List.*

RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.—As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the Doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permamently cure it, we will simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no sure relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article, which we republished recommending the application of bruised horse radish to the wrist, for the cure of toothache. As Neuralgia and Toothache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would be likely to give relief to the other, so made the application and were truly gratified that the simple application of horse-radish, bruised, and applied to the wrist, on the side of the body where the disease was seated, gave almost instant relief to a severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.
*Laurensville Herald.*

THE TOBACCO CROP OF LAST YEAR.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer* has the following statement:

The quantity of Tobacco made last year in Virginia and North Carolina, judging from the inspections up to the 1st of this month, will fully equal the most sanguine expectations. Although the season for delivering is so far advanced, the receipts in this city and Richmond are still heavy. The aggregate inspections in the State on the 1st October will in all probability reach, or very nearly reach, 70,000 hhds.; at all events, the excess over last year will be fully 10,000 hhds.

### Cherbourg.

The Moniteur publishes in its third page which is generally set apart for literary or scientific subjects, a historical sketch of Cherbourg which is not without interest in present circumstances. The following is a summary:

"Cherbourg, which occupies the public attention at this moment, is situated in the peninsula of Cotentin, the ancient Normandy, so called from Coutances, its capital. The Cotentin, which formed part of the possessions of William the Conqueror, became English after the battle of Hastings. Gerberat, Count of Cherbourg, distinguished himself in that battle, and contributed powerfully to the success of the Normans. From the death of William, in 1087, until the middle of the 15th century, Cherbourg was frequently taken by the French and retaken by the English. It was finally taken by Charles VII, the 12th August, 1450, after a siege of 40 days, and has never since ceased to belong to the French. Louis XIV, finding that the French coast on the Channel to the extent of 125 leagues was unprovided with a port of refuge for ships of war, determined to construct one equal to Rochefort or Toulon, and appointed a committee to select a point. The 13th of April, 1655, the committee reported that it would be expedient to improve the port of Cherbourg, and to construct a break-water of 2400 yards in length. Vauban consequently visited the coast of Cotentin at the command of Louis XIV. He recommended La Hogue as the most advantageous stragetic point to construct a port for a war navy, but he admitted the merit of Cherbourg, and he prepared a plan for its defence signed by his own hand, which is still preserved at the Hotel de Ville of that town.

Nothing more, however, was done until the year 1739, when the commercial port was formed, the quays built, and two moles constructed at the entrance to the canal. The war of 1744 interrupted the works. In 1758 Lord Howe landed at Cherbourg and did not quit the town until he had caused considerable damage.—Louis XVI revived the question in 1776, but Vauban's preference for La Hogue found many partisans, who would perhaps have triumphed had it not been for M. de Sartine, then minister of marine. The partisans of Cherbourg found a valuable ally in Colonel Dumouriez, commander of the town, who subsequently became so remarkable during the republic, and on the 3d of July, 1779, a royal ordonnance commanded the construction of the forts Hommet and of the island Pelee. The works of Cherbourg excited attention both in France and throughout Europe, and the king commissioned his brother, the Count d'Artois, to visit them. That prince arrived at Cherbourg the 22d of May, 1786, and expressed his admiration of all he saw. At the end of three days he left for Versailles, and from the manner in which he spoke of the works the king was induced to visit the new maritime establishment. Louis XVI. made his solemn entry into Cherbourg the 22d of June, 1786, and left the 26th of the same month. The king examined the works in the harbor, as well as the defences and the commercial port with great interest. During his stay at Cherbourg he was well received by the authorities and the population—his affability, his simple manners, and his solid information produced the best effect. The partisans of La Hogue, however, remained firm, and returned to the charge in the year 1785. But they experienced an obstinate resistance. A note exists which was addressed to the king the 23d of March, 1786, by M. Pleville le Pelly, in which the advantages possessed by Cherbourg are explained at great length. Louis XVI. would not abandon Cherbourg, and he took the warmest interest in the works until the conclusion of his power. The plan was carried out by subsequent governments. The national assembly voted funds for the continuation of the works in 1791, and again in 1792. From this period the works of the breakwater have been continued without interruption. The breadth of this stupendous work is 140 yards. The breakwater is not extended in a straight line. It is composed of two branches of unequal length, which form an angle of 170 degrees, of which the opening is turned towards the south. A commission appointed by M. Decres, minister of marine to Napoleon I, declared on the 20th April, 1811, that there is anchorage in the roads of Cherbourg for 25 ships of the line in summer and 17 in winter. The breakwater at Cherbourg was commenced in the year 1783 and finished the 31st December, 1853. The entire cost of the breakwater amounts to 67,000,000f., viz., 31,000,000f. from 1783 to 1803, 8,000,000f. from 1803 to 1830, and 28,000,000f. from 1830 to 1853. The annual expense of keeping the break

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1858.


### Columbus County.

Will not some friend at Whiteville be so kind as to send us the official vote of Columbus County. We will publish the whole vote by precincts, if we can get it, but at any rate let us have the Ellis and McRae vote of the County. Do, please see to it. Where are our friends Haynes, Williamson, George and others, that they don't send the documents. As our amiable cotemporary of the *Observer* hath it, we are getting "mad, mad, very mad." Somebody ought to relieve us.

P. S.—Just as we are going to press, a friend has placed the official vote in our hands, for which he has our thanks. We will publish it in our next issue.

THE FINAL RESULT.—We do not think it worth while to take up room in our columns, already full to bursting, by again inserting our table of counties until the complete vote of all the counties can be given. Suffice it to say, that ELLIS' majority will vary little, if anything, from fifteen thousand seven hundred votes. The clear Democratic majority in the Legislature will fall little short of fifty on joint ballot.

### Illinois.

There is much sense in the old maxim, which teaches us to choose the least of two evils, and the present position of things in Illinois furnishes a fair chance for its application. The contest in Illinois is virtually between Senator Douglas and Mr. Lincoln. We have never been among the fierce denouncers of Senator Douglas. We think we have endeavoured to estimate accurately the extent of his errors, and of the wrongs he has committed, and the evil he has done to the Democratic party. While we are not willing to either justify or excuse many things in his recent course, it is but shere justice to say that he is not all wrong. That bitterly and unjustly denunciatory as many of his speeches are and have been at the north and west, they yet contain much sound constitutional doctrine—doctrine that only a Democrat has the boldness to avow in those sections—that however blamable he may be for the aid and comfort his factiousness may have given to the opponents of the administration and of the Democracy, he is still far, very far from sympathizing with Abolitionism or Free soilism—he is the very antipode of Mr. Lincoln his Black Republican competitor for the senatorship in Illinois. In Mr. Douglas' war with Mr. Buchanan, both our judgment and our feelings are with Mr. Buchanan and against Mr. Douglas. But in Mr. Douglas' war against Lincoln and the Black Republicans of Illinois Mr. Douglas is right, and we wish him success. The contest is narrowed down to Douglas or Lincoln. We cannot hesitate. We trust that Douglas may be elected. Lincoln fights under a banner on which is inscribed, "No more slave States." Douglas denounces all such doctrines as opposed to the constitutional equality of the States—tending to disunion, wrong *per se*,—wrong in principle and in practice.

We abominate a certain kind of organism. A Democratic paper may grow to be, to some extent, an organ or exponent of the views of its party, by an honest adherence to recognized principles and measures, and by a careful regard to the wishes and best interests of the party whose cause it espouses. By pursuing this course it may so far acquire and deserve the confidence of its party as to speak with that measure of authority which it derives from the position it holds, and the confidence reposed in it. This sort of organism is pure, free from undue influence or personal bias, is absolutely necessary to the influence of any paper, and essential to its power as an instrument of good. But that other kind of organism which consists in wearing the livery or fighting the battles of particular individuals, does, and ought to, deprive a paper of influence and respect. Thus, what can be more humiliating than for a paper to be justly styled a Douglas paper, a Fillmore paper, or a paper of any other mere man. Nay, more, we cannot see how a purely independent Democratic paper could accept, much less claim the position of an organ even of the administration.—The Democratic press of the South supported Mr. Buchanan because the principles and measures of which he was the exponent, met its approval, and because they believed him to be prepared to carry out his pledges with ability and good faith. The Democracy of the South gives to Mr. Buchanan's administration the same support they gave to him as a candidate, because they see that administration redeeming the pledges made on its behalf—pursuing the policy that it was elected to pursue. They find it Democratic and constitutional and they support Democracy and constitutionality. Would they support the administration if they found it otherwise? *No!*

But there are organs in Washington City and elsewhere that represent, not the principles, but the men—or that assume to do so. They ferment evil—they widen breaches—they magnify small matters into mountains, for personal ends. Their support is worse than the open opposition of enemies.

### The Atlantic Telegraph Working.

There is no chance to concoct anything funny by way of telegraphic correspondence between Queen VICTORIA and President BUCHANAN; for behold, the real Simon Pure dispatches are at hand, and they are not funny a bit. The Queen's is not so non-committal as a Queen's speech generally is. The President's is as full in comparison as a President's message usually is. It has a diplomatic tone. It courteously urges the neutrality and sacredness of the telegraph under all circumstances of peace or war. This is right. We presume this conversational hint will be followed up by formal negotiation and affirmed by solemn treaty. As the President's dispatch contains some 145 words, its correct transmission will furnish a pretty fair test of the capacity of the line. We trust, and now believe, that it will be a satisfactory one.

Assuredly the connection of the two continents is a great achievement—one surpassing in boldness of conception, as it immeasurably surpasses in the character of its objects and the nature of its probable and almost certain results, all those mere triumphs of art or physical labor which had won from past ages the proud appellation of "Wonders of the World." Let but the suggestion of President Buchanan, so consonant with the enlightened spirit of the age, be carried out—let the telegraph be declared neutral, sacred under all circumstances and at all times, and the last remnant of jealousy will be removed, and all, here as in Great Britain, wil indeed recognise it as a great cord to bind together two kindred nations. That this will be done—that the telegraph will be solemnly declared neutral and sacred, we have no manner of doubt. Nor will things stop at the point they have now reached. Other lines must follow, especially if this continues to work successfully, and to fulfil the expectations of its projectors.

Although the majority of the stock of the Company is held in England, it is certain that the enterprise had its inception in the United States, and that the go-ahead element to which it owes its early completion was contributed mainly by Americans, and that the finest vessel that took part in laying the cable sailed under the national flag of the Union, while Congress guarantees an yearly sum to the Company, equal to that granted by the British Parliament. The Atlantic Telegraph is, therefore, our work as much as the work of Great Britain, and we have a right to as much pride in its success as she has.

☞ The North Eastern Railroad company is building a wharf at its depot in Charleston to accomodate the Steamers to be put on to run in connection with the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad and the Gulf steamers to New Orleans, Havana, Aspinwall, &c.

Our opponents show a commendable industry in their endeavours to extract a crumb of comfort out of general disaster. In this State where Ellis gains three thousand on Bragg's hitherto unprecedented majority, they find this crumb in the result of the congressional election in the Mountain District, where Vance, opposition, beats Avery, Democrat, for the unexpired term. Mr. Vance is elected for the three months of the short session. Beyond doubt this is a source of mortification to Democrats, and we hardly blame our opponents for making the most of it, for they need all the consolation they can get.

But it is necessary to a fair understanding of the matter to state that this is no party triumph. That it is the result of purely local and personal considerations—that the vote for Governor and members of the Legislature shows that the district remains largely, nay overwhelmingly Democratic.

We do not now intend to go into any examination of the main cause of Mr. Avery's defeat, further than to remark that it had its origin in certain impressions and reports, arising out of a personal difficulty some years since between Mr. Avery and a Mr. Flemming of Yancey County, said difficulty resulting in the death of Flemming by the hand of Avery. A jury duly sworn and empannelled acquitted Mr. Avery, and we have therefore nothing to say, and no wish to go behind the verdict. But it is certain that hundreds, yea, thousands, did permit their minds to go behind that verdict, and that their impressions on this point controlled their votes. Whether they were right or wrong in so doing, may admit of a question, while of the *fact* of their doing so there can be none; nor that the result of the election was made to turn upon this point. The matter is a delicate one, not lightly to be referred to, but it has already been brought before the public, and, as a consideration essential to a proper understanding of the whole affair, we feel warranted in referring to it now, with no feeling of unkindness to Mr. Avery, nor with any desire to taunt him with a failure which is made to reflect upon his party. A full view of the vote shows that party had nothing to do with it. Had party controlled it, Mr. Avery would have been elected by a large majority.

Two years ago, by a remarkable combination of circumstances the Democrats carried nearly every doubtful county. This year, owing to the want of organization which over-confidence produces, Democrats in some counties were divided and some five gains in both houses were made by the opposition, a mere trifle, due wholly to Democratic divisions, but leaving the majority in both houses scarcely less overwhelming than it was two years ago.

There is one thing certain. The East has pronounced against the Danville connection by her overwhelming vote for Ellis. She has virtually expressed her determination to hold the West up to her pledge when the N. C. Railroad was substituted for the Charlotte and Danville project. The solemn understanding was then, that in consideration of obtaining the N. C. Road, the West would abandon all Danville connection projects. The friends of the Danville scheme will make a desperate effort at the next session. They have sent their strongest men. We take it that the next Legislature will be an able one. This district will send an efficient delegation, Ashe, McDowell, Steele, Meares, and Houston, have all had large experience. The other members of the delegation in both Houses are good men all—some of them men of decided ability, although untried in this particular field of labor. However differing on general politics, we feel assured that there are certain matters of State policy upon the few opposition members from this district will be found acting in concert with their Democratic compeers.

PROGRESSING.—Very many of our citizens never visit our new Town Hall and Theatre, now advancing to completion. For their information we report progress. Externally, the building appears to be finished, with the exception of the modillions under the corniee, and the stuccoing. The iron modillions and some other ornamental iron-work for the outside, have been received and will shortly be put up, and the stuccoing will be gone on with as soon as the extreme heat abates. The inside of the theatre is rapidly approaching completion. The auditorium is pretty much finished with the exception of the seats for the parquette. The stage machinery, scene fixings, etc., appear to be nearly arranged and well arranged at that. The ceiling, walls, front of the tiers, etc., are handsomely painted in fresco, and the whole appearance of things is neat and tasteful. The dressing rooms are convenient and ample. The stage is roomy. The theatre will seat twelve to fifteen hundred persons.

In fact little or nothing remains to be done but the painting of the scenery and the putting in of the seats in the parquette. It will be done by the middle of October.

The large upper room of the Town Hall—*the* Hall, begins to show what it will be—the plastering is advancing at a good rate. The spacious stairs are in place.—A good deal of plastering has also been done in the four rooms down stairs. The basement rooms intended for guard rooms appear to be ready for use.

WHEAT.—When in Lexington, last week, we noticed that the depot was full of wheat, in sacks of two bushels each, and we learned that the export of wheat from Davidson county alone, will this season amount to within thirty and forty thousand bushels. The supply from Rowan, Davie, Iredell, and Cabarrus, will, we learn, be in the same proportion. Why is not some of this wheat converted into flour and sent to Newbern, where there is so much demand for it? A friend at our elbow replies that the water courses are so low that the mills cannot operate.

We clip the above from the Salisbury *Banner* of the 11th inst., received at this office this morning. We can't account for the *Banner's* not getting here sooner,—certainly seven days from Salisbury by a direct Rail Road communication—time not to exceed 24 hours, at farthest,—is anything but quick despatch. We have no reason to doubt that flour is in demand in Newberne. We not very long since heard that a lot of — barrels was sent down to that market, and the agent did actually sell it—*after a while*. But Newbern and Beaufort will both improve in the course of time, and we shall not regret to see or hear of it—yet really, in the meantime we *do* think there is another town, whose citizens have been some little advantage to the State and to the Central Road, about as near to Salisbury by Rail Road as Newbern, and a little nearer than Beaufort, where the article of flour has always, and does now, command a prompt sale and a higher price than in any other market in the State, if not higher, occasionally, than in New York—the great market of the country. We must think our Salisbury people are somewhat neglectful in this matter.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—We have had placed in our hands, by the agents at this place, a printed statement of the resources of the above Company, located at Hartford, Ct. Its total capital, invested in stocks of various kinds, presumed to be fully equal, under any emergency, to the amount stipulated, is $1,666,140 10!

We are insured in the above Company, and pay a heavy premium, simply because no fire Insurance company in North Carolina will allow us to take out a policy on our establishment. That is their fault, not ours, for we have tried, without avail, to have our property insured at home.

☞ As all the despatches from the other side come by way of Ireland, won't they be touched with the "rich brogue?" Some papers says we can't get fresh news through so much salt water. It is further said that the telegraph will deprive the foreign *mails* of all interest.—What effect will it have on the *females?* Further, at a dollar a word, won't sending despatches be quite dollarous?

## THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH A COMPLETE SUCCESS!

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

### *THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.*

LONDON, Aug. 16th, 1858.

*Hon. the President of the United States:*

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join her in fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the Nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communication shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

Washington City, 16th August, 1858.

*To Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Co. in America.*—Europe and America are united by Telegraph. Glory to God in highest, on earth, peace and good will towards men. Signed,

*Directors Atlantic Telegraph Co., Great Britain.*

☞ The Charleston Courier denies that the Yellow Fever exists in that City in an epidemic form. Since the 18th July there have been ten or twelve deaths of Yellow Fever, two of them of doubtful type, and all of them among the poor of recent emigration. It adds,

"No marks of an epidemic character are developed in the cases that have occurred, or are under treatment."

☞ The Democrats out in Texas are having political camp meetings where they sing campaign songs, have political addresses, and enjoy themselves generally under canvas. Good idea in hot weather.

☞ They have a goose in New Jersey over eighty-three years old, and the mother of two unweaned goslings at that. So they say.

Harper for August has been laid on our table by Messrs. Merrill & Pierce. Illustrated articles:—"The Finishing School." "Tribes of the Thirty-fifth Parallel."—"The Death of Louis XVI." "Our Charley." "The Virginians."

☞ Mr. Vance elected as an opposition member of Congress from the mountain district, distinctly stated on the stump his satisfaction with the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ The Rutherfordton Enquirer publishes the official vote for Congressman in the 8th District. Mr. VANCE'S majority is 2,049 over Mr. AVERY.

☞ We clip the following from the Montgomery Mail of the 12th. It shows how the tide is setting at the South-west and why it is so setting. Such is the general tone of the press in that section with reference to the two lines through our State. Travel temporily diverted by the plausibilities of drummers will soon turn into its old and best channel:

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON ROUTE.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing under date of the 4th instant, from Goldsboro', N. C., thus candidly speaks of the disadvantages of the upper or Columbia route:

"From Montgomery we pursued our journey by what is known as the 'upper route' to this point, taking said 'upper route' at the very earliest solicitation of drummers, who gave assurance that we should suffer nothing from detention, and be 'almost entirely free from dust; passing through a country free from malaria, tressel-works and swamps, and furnished with excellent hotels, eating houses, &c.' Of the route from Kingsville via Columbia, Chester, Charlotte, Greensborough and Hillsboro', I have not one good word to say. It is true we escaped the tressel work, but if a dustier route, or one so poorly furnished with good hotels and eating houses, can be found, your correspnodent has only to say that he hopes his business or pleasures may never lead him in the way of finding it."

We have heretofore heard that the Wilmington route is the shorter by 74 miles, and that the line is nearly free from the curves, heavy grades, &c., which make the Columbia route objectionable. We are glad to know that the traveling public are beginning to appreciate these facts and that the Wilmington line is regaining the travel. Mr. Murfee, while here, did a vast deal to disabuse the public mind, and since his departure, Messrs. Nixon and Letson have ably represented the interests of the route. Travelers *can rely* on what these gentlemen state. We know them and can vouch for them.

### Another European Arrival.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The steamer Saxonia, from Liverpool on the 4th, arrived here this evening. She saw the Niagara yesterday noon 290 miles east of Sandy Hook, bearing up under canvass.

Her commercial advices and most important intelligence have been anticipated by the Arabia via St. Johns. Parliament was prorogued on the 2d until October 19. The Queen's speech was delivered by a commissioner, and contains nothing of special interest. The Times attacks the speech with great severity.

£2,500,000 in specie had arrived in England for the Turkish and Chilian loans.

The arrangements to lay the Red sea cable were completed.

Mr. Synge has been appointed Secretary to Sir W. Gore Ousley's mission to Central America.

Over one dozen vessels had foundered in the North sea.

Ismael Pacha, one of the Turkish commissioners to Jeddah, had arrived. France and England have some misunderstanding on the subject of the massacre. All the offenders are to be punished irrespective of their rank, and the injured are to receive an indemnity. Two hundred arrests had been made.

M. Fould, the Parisian banker, is dead.

The sentence of Nicatera had been commuted from death to perpetual servitude in the galleys—and the remaining convicts sentenced from four to twenty-five years' service.

The office of the London Sun had been destroyed by fire.

The Emperor was at the Cherbourg fetes, and it is said that he will give free pardon to all offenders connected with the press.

The recent battle between the Turks and Greek christians of Bosnia was very sanguinary, and terminated in favor of the latter. The turks subsequently rellied and drove the Christians into Austria.

The Bombay mail had reached London. The troops had been ordered into cantonments during the rainy season. [The despatch here says something about "an amnesty," which is unintelligible.]

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96 a 96⅛ for money, and 96¼ for account.

### Later from Mexico.—A New Ministry.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16th.—The Picayune of this morning contains later advices from Mexico, which report that Zuloaga is still in power, and that a new ministry has been formed by him, composed as follows:—Senor Castillo Lauzas, minister of foreign relations; Senor Fernandez de Jaureegui, minister of government; Padre Miranda, minister of justice; Senor Jorrin, minister of the interior; Senor Zaldivor, minister of public safety, and Senor Don Jose Garcia, minister of war.

The general condition of the country is unchanged.—Santa Anna's law in regard to the press has been again put in force. The death of Senor Gomes Faria is announced.

For the Journal.

### Long Creek Academy—Mr. Waddell's Address.

A public examination of the students of this flourishing Institution took place on Friday, the 13th inst. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. It is pleasing to observe the laudable interest which the public are now taking in the Academy. It augurs well for its future success, if its managers are but faithful to their duty.

The various classes that were examined in the English branches, higher Mathematics and Ancient Languages, reflected the highest credit both upon themselves and their worthy Instructor, R. COLA REESE, Esq. The examination was not conducted according to the humbug method of studiously preparing on some selected portions of the course of study; but it was as impartial, rigid and full as could be desired, even by the most captious. It showed to the satisfaction of all, that the students had been thoroughly and successfully taught. The public examinations of many of our Institutions of Learning at the present age of the world are mere farces—intended to "tickle the fancies" of vain parents, and to captivate the unwary and ignorant. We have too much superficiality—too great a love of keeping up outward appearances at the expense of more substantial accomplishments. Thoughtful and educated minds are not thus deceived. They scrutinize and examine for themselves, and place the test of superiority upon a more elevated basis.

Mr. REESE, the principal of this school, has undoubtedly pursued the best system of instruction extant—that of rigid discipline in the school room, united with a minuteness and thoroughness of instruction, in the attainment of which the student is permitted to pass over no lesson until it is completely mastered. Such a course as this obliges the learner to study, to labor, and to think. Filling the mind with a confused medley of indistinct ideas is one thing;—education, in the proper acceptance of the term, is quite another affair. In the prosecution of its requirements, we have a happy illustration of the truthful maxim quoted by Gay, in his Fables:

"Learning, by study must be won;
'Twas ne'er entailed from sire to son."

Mr. REESE retires from the school to prosecute the studies of another profession. This step will cause a vacancy in the Institution; but the School Committee, as representatives of the patrons of the Academy, intend to supply this vacancy with a gentleman qualified in every respect to merit public confidence, and to give a high character to the institution. The next session will open in a few weeks, of which timely notice will be given.

There is but one difficulty to impede the success and prosperity of this Academy, and this can be easily remedied.—I am glad to learn that most of the leading citizens, both in the village and in the surrounding vicinity, have resolved to unite their efforts in the removal of this obstruction to the cause of Education. I refer to the liquor traffic near to the Academy. Let an act for the incorporation of the Academy be obtained at the hands of the next Legislature, forbidding the sale of ardent spirits within three miles of the Academy, and it will be one of the most flourishing institutions of its character in the whole State. There will be an earnest, unflinching effort made to obtain such protection from the Legislature at its next sitting, and as the public voice at and about Long Creek is so generally in favor of the proposition, we have no reason to doubt the success of the movement.

The Address of A. M. Waddell, Esq., on the occasion of the examination before referred to, came off at noon. It was delivered at the request of the School Committee, before the Students of the institution, and the intelligent auditory of ladies and gentlemen who were present on the occasion. It was able, practical and eloquent, abounding in fine thought, happily expressed. It was, in fine, a strong argumentative effort in behalf of education, and will certainly be productive of great good to the cause in this community. It was, as the *Journal* promised, an "intellectual treat," and more especially welcomed after the heated electioneering strife which for months past has warmed the very atmosphere of New Hanover. Mr. Waddell made a fine impression, proving himself an orator.

"By whose magic the depths of the spirit are stirred."

He is evidently a young man of talent, and we predict for him a bright career of usefulness and distinction in the future. Yours truly, GULIELMUS.

### Rapid Military Movements.

The late rapid retreat of Col. Steptoe in Oregon, has been repeatedly spoken of by military men, as one of the most remarkable on record; but it is not to be compared, we think, to a march made upon the enemy in the Mexican war, by Major Richard Hanson Weightman, an *eleve* of West Point. This youthful and gallant officer commanded the Flying Artillery in Col. Doniphan's Army, and actually transported his *cannon*, with broken down *mules*, and *himself on foot*, seventy-six miles in forty hours—a march almost unparalleled in modern times. It may be added, that the battle which followed this rapid movement was made as memorable for the prompt genius and desperate courage displayed by Capt. Weightman, as the march had been for its indomitable energy. Colonel Doniphan, in his report of the battle, remarks: "Much has been said, and justly said, of the gallantry of the artillery, unlimbering within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more daring was the charge of Capt. Weightman, when he unlimbered within fifty yards of the redoubts of the enemy."

Here is a march and a fight by volunteers, which cannot be surpassed by anything ever accomplished by regulars. What we want in our Old Fogy military establishment, is more men of the Weightman stamp, who can move to battle with Napoleonic rapidity, and when they reach the spot make the fur fly.

*Rich. Dispatch.*

A DOMESTIC DENOUEMENT.—About two weeks ago, says the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday, a couple having the external appearance of a gentleman and lady, arrived in this city from Alexandria, Va., and took lodgings at one of the second class hotels. The female was young, pretty, sociable and entertaining, the male talkative, but grave, and about 40 years of age. They deported themselves as man and wife, and the register books of the hotel apparently attested that fact. Their mornings were consumed in drives in the barouch belonging to the hotel, and substituted occasionally for a light buggy; and the evenings were passed in ice-cream saloons, the theatre, and other places of public resort. This round of unalloyed pleasure was however broken in upon on Tuesday night last by the appearance of the lawful wife upon the scene. This lady, who is about 30 years of age, having learned from parties in this city the whereabouts of her unfaithful husband and his "adopted wife," made herself manifest to the landlord, in company with officer Thomas Gorman, of the detective police. Minutely describing the objects of her search, she was assured they were the guests of the house, but then absent at one of the ice-cream saloons, as was their wont of an evening. About 11½ o'clock they returned, the lady going to her chamber and the gentleman into the sitting room. Then it was that the "discarded wife" was ushered into the presence of the "new object" of her husband's affections. That gentleman was notified that a strange lady was in his chamber, impatiently awaiting an interview. Unpleasant recollections of "an absent one" forced themselves upon the gentleman's mind, and he demurred, but was gently conducted into the presence of the two ladies by officer Gorman. No introduction was wanted. The scene that ensued was one that has frequently occurred on such occasions, and been published before. A reconciliation was, after an hour's disputation finally effected between the offending and the offended, and the two departed from the hotel together, leaving the interloper desolate, to be expelled from the house at midnight by the indignant landlord. The parties to the affair have since returned to Alexandria.

DEATH OF AN OLD INDIAN FIGHTER.—Jacob Byerly, who died at the age of 99 in Westmoreland county, Pa., was at one time a resident of the only cabin between Fort Pitt and Ligonier. In the Revolution he was active, and his scouting expeditions extended through Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and into Ohio.—He went with a party to bury twenty-one settlers, who had been killed at Wheeling; went to the relief of Fort Lawrence and Wallace's station; was on a scout to Punxutawney, and joined in pursuit of the party who killed the Willards; was on the expedition against the Tuscaroras in Ohio, and served under Gen. Broadhead in the destruction of the towns of the Cornplanter Indians. In this expedition, while following a trail, in company with Jacob Smith and another scout, he killed an Indian chief in a hand to hand conflict.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—This leader of the Kentucky Know-Nothings is not safe in his seat in Congress. A year ago the district gave him a majority of nearly two thousand votes; but in the recent election there is scarcely a hundred votes difference between the party that elected him and the Democrats. This decrease is attributable solely, we believe, to Marshall's course in the last Congress. Then he affiliated with the Black Republicans in all their movements, and we think we see in the late election the evidence that his constituents are somewhat disgusted with their Representative. It has very much the appearance of the handwriting on the wall.

There are often more lies told in the brief sentence "I am glad to see you," than in any other in the English language.

### An Appeal to New England.

We make the following extract from the Boston Post—a conservative and one of the most influential papers in New England:

But the potency of the sectional element to-day in New England, so far as local government is concerned, must be admitted. It is arrayed, as a unit, against the national administration; it is as completely a unit as it ever was against the illustrious Presidents, Jefferson and Madison. But it is no less in error *now* than it was *then*, and it is the more the duty of the Democracy patiently to struggle on for its return from the crusades, to the doctrines of the constitution; to the maintenance of rights guarantied by that great instrument; to the promotion of purposes covered by its provisions; to majorities for a party organization as wide as the area is to which the Constitution extends. It is gratifying that, dark as even New England is—if her governments are exclusively regarded—there are still better signs. Patriotic men, who have been deceived by the abominable allegations that the democracy were bent on forcing an extension of savery, have seen that this was falsehood. They can see that the Democracy are bent on no such purpose; that as a party, and so far as Congressional action is concerned, they are neither *for* nor *against* law for an extension of slavery. "*I do not belong to a party whose purposes are to extend slavery,*" said Vice President Breckinridge. The democracy leave this to the operation of climate and soil. They are for maintaining the compromises of the constitution; for leaving the matter of slavery practically where it belongs, to the States.

It remains with patriotic men, now outside of the Democratic party in New England, to say how much longer sectionalism shall control New England councils.—In Pennsylvania, in Missouri, in North Carolina, and in other States, the bold stand of the Democracy in favor of the civil and religious rights secured by the Constitution, attracted to its ranks hosts of patriotic men who loved their country more than they loved their party or prejudices. In New England, the Democracy, it is true, have had welcome additions; but thus far, the redemption work has been urged chiefly by the veterans in their ranks. It is they who have dealt the blows and bear the scars. Will the patriotic still stand aside and see the principles of the constitution longer trampled under foot?

New England is of the political complexion it is *because the purposes of the South*—we mean of its common sense and patriotism—*have been grossly misrepresented.* How long shall it remain so? How much wider shall its sectional combination spread? How far on in geographical antagonism shall it be led? How much longer is its patriotic element to be deceived and abused, and its vast mechanical and commercial interests be immensely injured for partisan purposes? How far, in a word, shall fanaticism hurry it on in a warfare against a united and common country?

It will be a bright day for New England when its patriotic people rise *en masse* and put an end to the small politics of the demagogues, who live in their seats of power only by kindling sectional fires. Let the reflecting ask, how can redemption be achieved but by joining the Democratic organization?

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 8th inst. says:

Two physicians, Dr. B. and Dr. W., entered the Metropolitan Bath-house, on Sycamore, above Fourth st., at a late hour a night or two ago, and asked for a double bath, which was given them. One of the two, Dr. W., disrobed immediately, and during a merry conversation, leaped laughingly into the tub, inhaling a quantity of water, which strangled him at once. He threw up his hands and made every effort to regain his suspended breath, but to no purpose. He suffered immensely, and struggled till he grew livid. His fate seemed inevitable, and Dr. B., paralyzed by terror, stood by his side and waited for the moment that death would come to his friend's relief.

Suddenly a thought struck Dr. B., and reason began to act. He knew that men had been saved from choking by blows upon the back, and in a moment he struck his companion, who with protruded eyes and livid face, was undergoing all the horrors of strangulation, a heavy blow between the shoulders.

Dr. W. threw up the water, and was relieved at once; but so exhausted was he by the terrible scene through which he had passed that he sank helpless into the tub, and would have been drowned but for Dr. B., who lifted him up in his arms and supported him until his strength was partially restored.

It was a narrow escape, indeed. Had Dr. W. remained ten seconds longer in his then condition, he would have been beyond the power or hope of restoration.—Had he died there by strangulation, in what a position would his demise have placed Dr. B., who had insisted at the "Metropolitan" upon a double bath, and urged his friend, who appeared indifferent to the matter, before the negroes, to yield to his proposition! No noise would have been made by the horrid mode of dying, and the first known of the casualty would have been the announcement of Dr. B. that Dr. W. was dead.

NEW METHOD OF ENFORCING DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE.—Last evening, says the Boston *Post* of August 7, the attention of Lieut. Whitcomb, of the second police station, was called to a woman who was sitting on the steps of the court house, and apparently in distress. He found her to be a matron of the mature age of 45 or thereabouts, and in reply to his interrogations she stated that her name was Anna Fitzgerald, and lived in Congress street. Finding that the situation was not altogether comfortable, the officer required her to rise. She reluctantly complied. The officer's curiosity was still further raised by what he observed, and he requested her to advance a step or two. She did so, and her movements led the lieutenant to further investigations. He gently raised the garments which would have covered the crinoline, if the lady had indulged in such a luxury, and by so doing he made the discovery that, attached to the lady's ankle by a stout chain and heavy brass padlock was a large flat-iron. This arrangement, it is needless to state, seriously impeded her movements. At first she steadfastly refused to relieve the officer's mind by informing him how she came to be thus equipped, but the suggestion of a night in the tombs induced her to disclose. According to her story, her husband ordered her not to leave his house during the day, and especially warned her not to visit Mrs. Dunlap's snuff establishment for the purpose of purchasing her commodities, and in order to enforce obedience to his command, invented and applied the above described apparatus.—The machine did not work, however, for the wife went out, bought snuff, and when accosted by the officer she was engaged in filling her box from the package which she carried. She was relieved of her inconvenient appendage by the police. The husband will be obliged to resort to some more effective method of enforcing family discipline.

Dr Chapman, of Philadelphia, was easily the chief of humorists. The best of his wit will never be put in print, but will travel from mouth to mouth for generations to come. We have had a score or more of his sayings and doing in the Drawer, and hope to have a hundred more.

In a summer rustication Dr. Chapman made the acquaintance of a country doctor—a clever man in the Yankee sense of that word, and not a clever man as the English people call clever. Having never had a regular medical course of instruction, he was quite unacquainted with the technical terms of the profession; and in fact, was an interloper, with no genuine claim to respect as a physician. Dr. Johnson, the rural medico, proud of the acquaintance of the great Philadelphia physician, brought a patient to him and asked advice, saying that he had exhausted medicine and skill upon the case, with no effect. Chapman knew he was a quack, and began:

"Have you used *depletions?*"

"No, Sir," said Johnson; "I have thought of that, but it is not to be had out here in the country!"

"Perhaps you have tried *venesection?*"

"I have not; indeed it has never been introduced among us here."

"Then I would recommend *phlebotomy,*" continued Dr. Chapman.

"The very thing I was going to give him as soon as could get some of it from the city. You didn't happen to bring any with you, Dr. Chapman—did you Sir?"

The Philadelphia doctor could hold in no longer.—He laughed so heartily that Johnson insisted on an explanation; and when he learned that the three suggestions amounted to the same thing, and that was *bleeding*, he bolted out, drawing his recovering patient along with him. The story got out also; and Johnson went by the name of "Phlebotomy" to the day of his death, which happened a few years ago.

THE CEREMONY OF THE "LAST RAIL."—As indicated in our issue of yesterday, "the last rail" in the iron line between Norfolk and Memphis has been duly laid. We were not present at the grand event; but we learn that the ceremonies were all that they should be, and deeply interesting.—*Norfolk (Va) Argus.*

The joint commission to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas will commence work as soon as the former shall be informed that the latter is ready to start, which will probably not be for several weeks.

A SPECIOUS CONUNDRUM.—What one of the planets is supposed to have the most specie? The moon; because she is continually changing quarters.

### Horrible Death in a Diving Apparatus.

An inquest was held at Dover, on Friday, on the body of John Oppey, a diver employed at the Admiralty Pier Works. Isaac Smale, a mason by trade, and a helmet diver in the employ of Messrs. Lee & Son, was the first witness examined. He said: I knew the deceased, who was also a man employed upon the Admiralty Pier Works. Yesterday, about one o'clock, I went down in the ordinary diver's dress, for the purpose of setting foundations for the pier. I was accompanied by the deceased, who was provided with the same apparatus. I believe that that was the first time he had descended. Before going down, I established with him a code of signals he was to make with his hands, whereby I should know whether he required more or less air; and I expressly enjoined him by no means to meddle with the air valve, as the consequences might be very serious if he did so. I also told him how to signal with his life line to those above, in the event of his wishing to be taken up. On getting to the bottom, I placed him against one of the blocks, and pressing his hand and waving to him at the same time, I conveyed to him that he was not to move. I then left him for about two minutes, but was not distant more than six or eight feet. I employed myself the time mentioned in setting one of the blocks, and then returned to the deceased. I found him at the place at which I had put him, but holding in his hand a tool called a straight-edge, with which he pointed to one of the blocks, which was slightly out of level. I was pleased with that, as I thought it showed he was getting on famously. I then repeated the signal to him not to stir, and again left him, and employed myself at my work. In about ten minutes I went to him again, and he had then moved about four feet toward the spot at which I had been employed.—I examined the valve regulating the quantity of air supplied to the diving apparatus, which was in the position I had placed it in previous to going down, and enjoined him by signals not to move. I then a third time went from him, and, on my return to him in about two or three minutes, he was leaning with his arm upon the block and the straight-edge in his hand. He shook the latter at me playfully, as if he was striking with a sword. I then again left him, and in a few minutes, on looking toward him, I missed him. I directly went to where he had ought to have been, but he had moved from the spot about eight feet. On getting to him, I took him by the arm, upon which he turned toward me, and made the agreed signal with his hands that he should like to go up. I directly snatched his life-line, giving the signal to those above to lift him up, and at the same time I lifted my hand to snatch mine, when a signal came down to me to come up myself. I gave the return signal immediately, and I was lifted to the surface. On getting there I looked about for the deceased, expecting to find that he also had been raised, but I was informed that they could not lift him. I said, 'Pull him,' and they did so, but were still unable to raise him up. I then directed them to pass the line on the staging, so as to get the lift straight up and down. That was done, but still they could not get him up. On learning this, I went down myself directly, but was unable to find the deceased, and thinking that he might have been drawn to the surface as I had gone down, I again had myself pulled up. Finding, however, that they had still been unable to lift him. I again descended by his life line, and guided by that I discovered him lying down with his hand firmly clenching a rope. I then cut off his weights, on which he lifted a little, and I augured from that that there was some hope. After some difficulty I unclinched his hands, and he was then lifted up, upon my making the necessary signal to those above. I followed him to the surface, and on the glass in front of my helmet being taken out I asked if he was dead or alive—the answer being, "I fear he is dead." I went directly to look at the collar of deceased's apparatus, and found the regulator quite open. The valve being opened, water could get into the helmet. I do not think the valve could have become open by accident, but must have been designedly turned by deceased. On the occasion of my first going down into the water as a diver I suffered extremely from pains in the head, and beginners often suffer in the same way. Going down immediately after eating would cause the symptoms to be aggravated. The deceased had just come from dinner when he descended. In my opinion deceased began to feel oppressed and uppressed and uncomfortable, and was induced to turn the valve, thinking thereby to obtain relief. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with this witness's opinion.—*Dover Chronicle.*

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

### A Fugitive Slave Case.

NEW YORK STATE, AUG., 1858.

Dear Post—Let me tell you about *the* fugitive slave case, the one before which the Boston one pales *its ineffectual* fires.

There is a town in the interior of this State, the name of weich town tortures could't drag from me, but the "first two letters" of its nickname are the Saline City. Now the inhabitants of this city have a great abiding horror of the fugitive slave law. They have a fugitive slave bell, to be rung only upon dire emergency; they have fugitive slave vigilance committees, and are cocked and primed generally for U. S. Marshals.

Now some wicked man, name unknown, once telegraphed from Buffalo that the slave catchers had seized a colored gentleman in that city, and that they and their victim would be in the Saline city by the 12.50 train.

Immediately the fugitive slave bell was rung; its effect was marvellous. It reminded one of Mrs. Heman's "Bended Bow" or Roderick Dhu's Fiery Cross.

Every colored person who heard it dropped whatever he was doing and hastened to the square. Barbers' apprentices left astonished, and irate old gentlemen half shaved, boot blacks left incensed exquisites with but one polished boot, waiters caused late breakfasters to go hungry, and in the twinkling of an eye the square was filled with a dense mass of "thick darkness that could be felt."

The crowd were told of the cause of their being called together, and were admonished to be at the depot when the 12.50 train came in.

When the 12.50 train came, the depot presented a strange

From the Western Democrat.

### A Chapter.

And it came to pass in the latter year of the reign of Thomas, the son of Bragg, who reigned over the province of North Carolina, whose border extendeth even to the great sea on the east, that the people began to cast about in their minds, saying where shall we look for another ruler.

And they took counsel together, and said let us send wise men to the great city which is called Charlotte, two days' journey from the mountains on the west,

And let them choose out for us a man of wisdom and understanding, and unto him will we hearken.

And it came to pass that on a certain day these wise men began to assemble in the city of Charlotte, wherein aforetime valiant deeds had been wrought during the battles of the great kings.

And they came even from the borders of the Keittites and the entering in of the great river on the east, insomuch that the inns of the great city were unable to contain them.

And behold, a mighty man named Jennins, whose surname was Kerr, who dwelleth by the street that leadeth towards the north gate of the city, stood up in the midst of the people and said,

Seek ye out four young men who shall go out and find lodgings for the strangers in the city, and lo! they shall eat at my table.

Now Jennins, the son of Kerr, was possessed of corn and oxen, and much sheep. And the men marvelled greatly at the light and glory of the city.

And it was so, that when the young men had made an end of lodging the strangers, behold the city was quiet and they all slept.

And on the morrow they rose up and sat at the table of Jennins, and were filled.

Then the men with one accord began to say Jennins is some and greatly to be praised. And the thing which he did pleased the people.

And straightway they began to assemble in the council chamber where the judges were wont to judge the people.

And they reasoned one with another and did cast lots; and behold, the lot fell upon John the son of Ellis, who was one of the judges of the people, a man comely to look upon and of great wisdom, who dwelt in a city about a day's journey to the north.

And the wise men proclaimed it from Dan even to Bersheba, and counselled the people, saying let us exalt John the son of Ellis to rule over us, that it may be well with us and our little ones in the land of our fathers.

And the wise men returned unto their own villages; and the thing which they did pleased the people; and they took of the finest of the wheat and did make cakes, and killed the fatlings of the flocks, and rejoiced exceedingly.

¶ Now it came to pass while the people were rejoicing, that Duncan the son of Mac, whose surname was Rae, who aforetime had troubled the people, insomuch that Pierce the tetrach caused his young men to send him to the fenced city of the heathen that lieth over against the great sea, suddenly appeared among the people.

Now Duncan the son of Mac was a strong young man and of great powers of speech, and had dwelt in the city of the heathen for the space of four years; and hearing that his people were about to choose a ruler, he took shipping and came into his own country from whence he had departed, for he was a man of great spirit and wanted to be ruler.

And it was so, that when Duncan appeared the people were troubled, and he lodged with one Syme, a printer, a mighty captain among the Philistines, whose house is in the city of the great ruler.

And they agreed together, and brought out the engines of war to fight against the people.

And Duncan said unto his followers, lo, beyond the great river on the west, even the Mississippi, a great inheritance of land shall be yours if I am made ruler.

And the people pondered in their hearts what this meant, and they began to wax wroth with Duncan, and said among themselves how can this man give us land, seeing he is without power like unto ourselves.

And behold, Duncan sent greetings to the great captains of the whigites and know-nothingites, saying get you down into the plain with your mighty men of war, and let us set up the great hungus-fungus, even the humbugabus-taxabus, and frighten the people so that they exalt not John the son of Ellis.

And it was so, that on the fifth day of the eighth month the people came together for to cast lots for their ruler, and many of the wise men of the whigites refused to fight against the people.

And the thing which they did made Syme the Philistine angry, and he cursed them in his heart.

And Duncan went out and sounded the great ramskinabus, even the ringdum-bobolink-a-dooden, which he brought from beyond the great sea, even from the city of the heathen.

And behold, the people were not frightened but waxed strong, and strove with Duncan the son of Mac, and Syme the philistine; and they cast lots;

And it came to pass that the lot fell upon John the son of Ellis; and the people were glad and gave a shout, and rushed upon the humbugabus and smote it that it fell, and they spoiled the hungusfungus from the borders of the Keittites on the south even to the great hills toward the going down of the sun and the borders of the Virginites on the north.

And the people allowed Duncan the son of Mac to escape alive into his own city, and the land had rest.

And behold, Duncan "heard something drap."

And the rest of the acts of the people are they not recorded in the papers.

### An Interview with Brigham Young.

The correspondent of the New York Times in Utah, gives an interesting account of an interview with Brigham Young. In the course of conversation the Prophet gave a full exposition of his views. While professing extreme reverence for law, love for the constitution, and a desire to obey the laws of the country, Brigham yet indulged in comments upon the relations of the Mormons to the general government, which do not savor of submission. He explicitly declared that if the President failed to redress Mormon grievances, "the Mormons would redress them for themselves." Other language, of similar tenor, was employed, evincing a settled purpose of hostility to the government.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer says he has received a letter from the widow of a man who, it is believed, hung himself on an apple tree solely on account of his name having been mis-spelt in that paper, in recording the unparalleled achievement of raising a forked-radish. This is not equal to the chap up in the country.—He was disputing about the length of his horse's tail, with one of his neighbors.

'Do you say that Bill Sharp's horse's tail is longer than mine?'

'I do,' pon my sacred honor!'

'My gracious! if you say that again I'll cut my throat!'

A Rich Napper.—About two o'clock yesterday Mr. J. R. Smith was found asleep by a watchman in a vacant lot on St. Andrew street. He was quite wroth at the night guardian for disturbing him, but the latter insisted on taking him to the guardhouse for better quarters. There he was found to have in his pocket no less than $6,000! What a *golden* opportunity for filling his pockets had been lost by some villain. Mr. Smith had better take care in future how he sleeps about the streets of New Orleans with $6,000 in his pockets.—This is the best advice he can follow. This Smith is not the one who was found with but $60 in his pockets—not by considerable!—*N. O. Bee.*

Florence Nightingale.—But by and by the drawing room doors are thrown open, and the embassadress enters, smiling a kind and gracious welcome. Behind her are her daughters; by her side, a tall, fashionable, haughty beauty. I could not help thinking how beautiful she looked; but the next instant my eyes wandered from her cold unamiable face to a lady modestly standing on the other side of Lady Stratford. At first I thought she was a nun, from her black dress and close cap. She was not introduced, and yet Edmund and I looked at each other at the same moment to whisper, "It is Miss Nightingale!" Yes, it was Florence Nightingale, greatest of all now in name and honor among women. I assure you I was glad not to be obliged to speak just then, for I felt quite dumb as I looked at her wasted figure and the short brown hair combed over her forehead like a child's, cut so when her life was despaired of from fever but a short time ago. Her dress, as I have said, was black, made high to the throat, its only ornament being a large enamelled brooch, which looked to me like the colors of a regiment surrounded with a wreath of laurels, no doubt some greatful offering from our men. To hide the close white cap a little, she had tied a white crape handkerchief over the back of it, only allowing the border of lace to be seen; and this gave the nun-like appearance which first struck me on her entering the room; otherwise Miss Nightingale is no way striking in appearance. Only her plain black dress, quiet manner, and great renown, told so powerfully altogether in that assembly of brilliant dress and uniforms. She is very slight, rather above the middle height; her face is long and thin, but this may be in consequence of recent illness and great fatigue. She has a very prominent nose, slightly Roman, and small dark eyes, kind, yet penetrating; but her face does not give you at all the idea of great talent.

The Bright Side of Transportation.—"They'll transport this man Redlines, I suppose!" said Dunn, after a pause. "That they will; but my opinion is, they'd rather he had got clear away—there's always something dark in these affairs." "Take my word for it, you'll see that the others—the men on the Board—are not clear of it. Shares were declining this many a day in the face of an eight per cent. dividend." "And now he will be transported!" broke in Dunn, from the depth of a reverie. "Many don't mind it!" said Hankes. "How do you mean—not mind it?" asked Dunn, angrily. "Is deportation to a penal colony no punishment?" "I won't go that far," replied Hankes; "but when a man has left things comfortable at home, it's not the bad thing people generally imagine." I don't understand you," said Dunn, shortly. "Well, take Sir John Chesham's case as an instance. He was the founder of that great swindle, the Greenwich royal Bank. When they transported him, Lady Chesham went out with the next mail packet, took a handsome house and furnished it, and then waiting till Sir John got his ticket of leave, she hired him as a footman. And what's more, they that used to quarrel all day long at home here, are now perfect turtle doves. To be sure, there is something in the fact that she has to send in a quarterly report of his good conduct, and it's a fine thing to be able to threaten short rations and wool carding to a refractory husband."

*Davenport Dunn, by Charles Lever.*

Hoops in Rockingham.—The Philadelphia Bulletin notices a statement that a camp meeting in Rockingham county, in this State, had been unavoidably postponed "in consequence of the immense expansion of hoops."—The Bulletin says: "It was found on measurement, that to accommodate the ladies who would be present, the camp would be very materially enlarged, the original calculators of the space not having allowed sufficiently for crinoline. Odd as this story may seem, it is likely enough. Few persons are aware of the greatly increased space which women now require. The skirts have expanded so gradually, that we hardly notice the fact that during the days of the Regency, or of Louis XVI, they were really no larger than at present, although the stiff cheese hoop of those times gave a hard fullness to their expansion, which is not observable in the elastic springs and patent graduators of the present day."

We do not think with the Bulletin that the Rockingham story is very probable. If there is a county in Virginia less likely than any other to obey the capricious decrees of fashion, it is the primitive and sensible county of Rockingham. We had flattered ourselves that there was one place on earth, where hoops were unknown, but if they have surrounded Rockingham, we shall have to surrender.

*Richmond (Va.) Daily Dispatch.*

Policy of Russia.—It is stated that the programme of the present Russian Cabinet is chiefly occupied by propositions to advance education and create a middle class; to build railways, no doubt for military as well as civic service. This policy is opposed chiefly by the old Russian party at Moscow, and which party is headed by Menscikoff. The old German party as represented by Count Nesselrode and Count Alberberg, has not much influence. Whatever may be the results of the present Czar's policy, Russia is endeavoring to lay the foundation of a new system of administration quite opposed to that in which the Emperor Nicholas has so much faith.

In regard to the foreign relations of Russia, she is said to be on the very worst terms with Austria and on the very best footing with France. England is by no means popular, and Russia threatens to make any alliance hostile to the interests of Great Britain. There is ample proof in late St. Petersburg letters of Russian activity in Turkey. Here is a remarkable passage: "It is not the policy of Russia at the present moment to create any actual revolt in the dominions of the Sultan, but she will not neglect any occasion to court popularity with the Christians of the East. Thus she will defend the union of the principalities in Paris, in order that her views may be printed in the protocols which will be given to the world. Russia is preparing to absorb Turkey in Europe, but not with arms." These views come from one who knows well the position of affairs and parties at St. Petersburg.

We noticed some time ago, a placard suspended in a car on the Georgia Railroad, in the following words:—"Gentlemen will be known in these cars by keeping his feet off the seats and his tobacco in his pockets." "A wag took out his penknife and cut out the words 'off the seats,' and the notice now reads thus: "A gentleman will be known in these cars by keeping his feet and his tobacco in his pockets."


### A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system*, and false vigor to the *muscles;* but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies* have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using "*Boerhave's Holland Bitters,*" you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Under its influence, *every* nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally, perfect health.

See advertisement. [August 17th.—292&51-1w.

### RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞ *Catalogues Sent Free!* ☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to

G. G. EVANS,
*Publisher, 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*

June 25, 1858 43-3m

From the St. Louis Commercial List.

☞ It does not dye, but gives life, health, and beauty to the decaying, falling, and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrevocably lost. Heads nearly bald and others nearly white are daily being changed to their prestine beauty, and faces covered with pimples, are rendered as smooth as an infant's and blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Caution.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also, by all Fancy and Toilet dealers in the United States and Canada. Aug. 19—294-1t—51-1t

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

*CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.*

*Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

### DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

**DR. O. PHELPS BROWN**, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Aug. 7, 1858. 294-3m—50-3m

### THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

### DR. H. F. PEERY'S VERMIFUFE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

This excellent preparation affords the most perfect test of the existence of Worms, and in few hours clears the system of them completely. In urgent cases of Fits, Convulsions or Spasms, caused by worms, its superiority over every other remedy is manifest and unrivalled. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, for though prompt in its action, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. August 19, 1858—51 1t

### ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

☞ Ask George W. Bosler, Esq., late Supervisor, First Ward, of the speedy cure of his daughter. 14 years old, by a single bottle of Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil. Her screams could be heard 200 yards from the house, such was her severe pain, on Sunday; the following Monday she was well and walked about town.

☞ Ask B. T. Haines, coal dealer, &c., Sixth and Pine streets, what he knows of this wonderful Oil. Ask thousands who have been so quickly cured of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Piles, Hemorrhage, Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Abscesses, and other painful complaints.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

August 19.—294&51-1w.


### MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., in the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. CHARLES E. WELSH, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZA C., daughter of Mr. Thomas L. Holden, of this city.

By the Rev. C. H. Alexander, on Sunday evening, the 16th August, at the residence of Mr. Weaver, on Trumpeter, in New Hanover County, Mr. ALEXANDER CASTEEN, to Miss MELISSA CHADWICK, all of said County.

In Duplin County, on the 12th inst., by Jesse Swinson, Esq., Mr. ROBERT BARWICK to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Curtis Budd, Esq.

### DIED.

On board Steamer "New World" on the Hudson River, on the morning of the 12th instant, ELIZA LORD, only daughter of Col. Gaston Meares, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

In this town, on the morning of the 18th instant, of Consumption, WM. H. McKOY, Esq., aged 30 years and 11 months.

Mr. McKoy was a true, genuine man, sincere, open-hearted and generous. A native of Sampson County, he had been for several years past a citizen of Wilmington, in which place, as in the County of his nativity, he had won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

In this town on Tuesday 17th inst., suddenly, Mr. W. A. ROURK, aged about 56 years.

In this town, on the evening of the 16th inst., Mr. WM. H. HARVEY, aged 26 years.


### MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

*STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*
*New Hanover County.*

By virtue of a deed made by Frederick J. Cutlar to the subscriber, the 17th day of July, 1856, he will offer for sale at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on the 25th day of October, 1858, the lands conveyed in said deed, situated about eight miles below Wilmington, on the Creek well known as Mott's Creek, and fronting on the Cape Fear River, containing about nine huudred acres. Said lands are well known as being valuable rice lands, and are also highly valuable for all other agricultural purposes: besides, they contain a good deal of Pine and Cypress timber on them.

The terms of sale will be upon a credit of six and twelve months, with bond and approved security.

The subscriber, or DR. CUTLAR, will offer every facility to any person who may desire to examine said lands previous to the day of sale. SIMON B. KAHNWEILER.

Aug. 16, 1858—291-2m1taw—51-2meow.
Herald copy every other week 2m.

### MILITARY NOTICE.

The FRIENDS OF LIEUT. COL. JOHN COWAN, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the Third Brigade N. C. Militia, composed of the counties of Duplin, Onslow, Brunswick and New Hanover.

Wilmington, Aug. 19, 1858. 51-2t

### NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,

DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

### ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Drawing of July 27th, 1858.

| Numbers. | Prizes. | Numbers. | Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,228 | $100,000 | 18,310 | $2,000 |
| 22,016 | 50,000 | 18,878 | 2,000 |
| 6,509 | 30,000 | 2,220 | 1,000 |
| 18,870 | 10,000 | 3,134 | 1,000 |
| 7,278 | 5,000 | 10,319 | 1,000 |
| 5,955 | 2,000 | 21,126 | 1,000 |
| 13,385 | 2,000 | 22,838 | 1,000 |

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 7th of September. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.

August 17th. 292&51-1t*

### WM. G. BARTON, M. D.

Offers his professional services to the people of Onslow and adjoining Counties. His residence is at Dr. Chas. Duffy's, Catharine Lake.

August 20. 51-tf

### TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land situated in Columbus county, five miles from the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road,

2,600 *ACRES ROUND PINE.*

This Tract of Land, the only body in this section of the country, is well Timbered and decidedly the best situated for the Turpentine Business in Columbus county, it is also situated in a healthy section, and accessible to Rail Road.—Persons wishing to purchase Turpentine Land would do well to call and examine this tract. The Pines are of heavy growth, and all of good size,

The land will be sold on good terms. Persons wishing to purchase said land will address me at Fair Bluff, Columbus county. ALVA SMITH.

Aug. 19. 294-1w—51-1m

### EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

PRINCETON, New Jersey.

THIS SCHOOL IS ADAPTED TO THOSE WHO DEsire their sons to have a careful preparation for College, or for a business life. Thorough instruction is given in English, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, &c.—The Instructors aim, not only to have their pupils thoroughly master fundamental principles, but to form those habits of thought which will render future and higher attainments rapid and easy. Declamation, Composition, and Debate are in the English Literary Society, which embraces all the pupils of this School. For particulars, terms, &c., address

Rev. JAMES J. HELM, or
Rev. JAMES J. HUGHES, Principals.

Aug. 14, 1858. 290-17t—51-1t

### SOAP! SOAP!!

50 BOXES COLGATES PALE SOAP;
10 boxes Colgates No. 1 do.
In store and for sale by
Aug. 6, 1858. WM. H. McKOY & BRO.

### COFFEE.

25 BAGS RIO;
5 do. Laguayra;
2 do. Old Government Java. For sale by
I. T. ALDERMAN,
July 19th 34 North Water Street.

### WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

*FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.*

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

*TERMS*—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
*Proprietor.*

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeswax, ℔ lb. | 00 @ 28 | Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.) | |
| Beef Cattle, | | Whiskey, | 28 @ 30 |
| ℔ 100 lbs. | 0 00 @ 0 00 | N. E. Rum, | 50 @ 55 |
| Bricks, ℔ M. | 6 00 @12 00 | Gin, | 40 @ 45 |
| Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, | | Brandy, | 45 @ 50 |
| 2nd hand | 1 80 @ 2 00 | do. Apple, | 65 @ 80 |
| New | 1 90 @ 2 00 | do. Peach, | 85 @ 1 25 |
| Candles, ℔ lb. | | Naval Stores, | |
| Tallow | 16 @ 18 | Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | |
| Adamantine | 22 @ 25 | Virgin | 0 00 @ 3 00 |
| Sperm | 35 @ 50 | Yellow dip | 2 85 @ 2 90 |
| Coffee, ℔ lb. | | Hard, | 2 42½@ 1 45 |
| Java | 18 @ 20 | Tar, ℔ bbl., | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| Laguayra | 12½@ 13½ | do. in order, | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| Rio | 11 @ 12½ | Pitch do., | 0 00 @ 1 55 |
| St. Domingo | 11 @ 12 | Rosin, Pale, | 3 50 @ 4 25 |
| Cotton, ℔ lb. | | do. No. 1, | 2 50 @ 3 50 |
| ord. to mid'g. | 10½@ 11½ | do. No. 2, | 1 20 @ 1 75 |
| strict mid'g. | 11½@ 11¾ | do. No. 3, | 1 15 @ 1 20 |
| good mid'g. | 00 @ 11¾ | Spirits Turp., | |
| Cotton Bagging, | | ℔ gallon | 41 @ 42½ |
| ℔ yard | 16 @ 17 | Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 @ 30 |
| Rope, ℔ lb. | 8 @ 10 | Nails, ℔ lb., | |
| Corn Meal, | | Cut, | 4½@ 4¾ |
| ℔ bushel | 00 @ 85 | Wrought | 10 @ 12½ |
| Domestics, | | Oils, ℔ gallon, | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 8 @ 9 | Sperm, | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 00 @ 20 | Linseed, raw, | 1 15 @ 1 20 |
| Eggs, ℔ doz. | 18 @ 20 | do. boiled, | 1 15 @ 1 25 |
| Feathers, ℔ lb. | 45 @ 50 | Pea Nuts, bush. | 00 @ 0 00 |
| Fish, ℔ bbl., | | Potatoes, | |
| Mullets | 0 00 @ 0 00 | Sweet, ℔ bush. | 00 @ 1 50 |
| Mac'rel, No. 1 | 16 00@18 00 | Irish, do., | 1 00 @ 1 25 |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 @14 00 | do. ℔ bbl., | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| do. No. 3 | 9 50 @10 00 | Provisions, ℔ lb., | |
| Herrings, East | 4 50 @ 7 00 | N. C. Bacon, | |
| Dry Cod, | | Hams, | 14 @ 15 |
| ℔ cwt. | 4 00 @ 6 50 | Middlings, | 12½@ 13 |
| Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | Shoulders, | 11½@ 12 |
| Family | 0 00 @ 8 00 | Hog round, | 13½@ 00 |
| Superfine | 7 50 @ 7 75 | Western Bacon, | |
| Fine | 7 25 @ 7 50 | Middlings, | 0 @ 11 |
| Cross | 7 00 @ 7 25 | Shoulders, | 0 @ 9 |
| Glue, ℔ lb., | 11 @ 20 | N. C. Lard, | 13 @ 13½ |
| Gunny Bags, | 12½@ 16 | West'n do. | 12½@ 13 |
| Guano, Peruvian, | | Butter, | 23 @ 27 |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | 3½ | Cheese, | 11 @ 11½ |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 63 00 | Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl., | |
| 5 tons and over, " | 60 00 | City Mess, | 19 50 @20 00 |
| Land Plaster, ℔ bbl. | 1 50 | Clear do. | 00 00 @20 00 |
| Per ton, | 10 00 | Butt, | 16 00 @16 50 |
| Grain, ℔ bushel, | | Prime, | 00 00 @00 00 |
| Corn | 85 @ 00 | Beef, Mess, | 16 00 @16 00 |
| Oats | 45 @ 50 | do. Fulton Market, | 00 00 @20 00 |
| Pease, Cow | 75 @ 90 | Poultry, | |
| Do. B. Eye | 1 10 @ 1 20 | Chickens, live, | 20 @ 35 |
| Wheat, red | 1 00 @ 1 05 | do. dead, | 00 @ 00 |
| do. white | 1 15 @ 1 20 | Turkeys, live, | 75 @ 1 00 |
| Rice, rough | 00 @ 87½ | do. dead, ℔ lb. | 00 @ 00 |
| do., clean, ℔ lb. | 3¼ @ 3½ | Sheep, ℔ head, | |
| Hides, ℔ lb., | | Lambs, | 1 75 @ 2 25 |
| Green, | 4 @ 5 | Mutton, | 1 75 @ 2 50 |
| Dry | 7 @ 8½ | Salt, | |
| Hay, ℔ 100 lbs. | | Alum, ℔ bush. | 25 @ 30 |
| Eastern | 75 @ 00 | Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground | 80 @ 00 |
| N. River | 50 @ 75 | do. fine | 1 75 @ 2 00 |
| Iron, ℔ lb. | | Sugar, ℔ lb. | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½@ 00 | Porto Rico, | 7½@ 9½ |
| American, ref. | 3½@ 00 | New Orleans, | 6½@ 8¾ |
| do. sheer | 0 @ 00 | Muscovado, | 7 @ 8 |
| do. hoop, ton | 90 00@95 00 | Loaf & crush'd, | 11½@ 12½ |
| Swede | 5½@ 00 | C. Yellow | 0 @ 11 |
| Lime, ℔ bbl. | 75 @ 80 | Granulated, | 12 @ 12½ |
| do. fm store | 95 @ 1 00 | Soap, ℔ lb. | 5 @ 7½ |
| Lumber, ℔ M., (River.) | | Shingles, ℔ M., | |
| Fl'r Boards. | 0 00 @11 00 | Contract, | 3 00 @ 5 00 |
| Wide do. | 7 50 @ 8 00 | Common, | 1 75 @ 2 25 |
| Scantling | 0 00 @ 6 00 | Staves, ℔ M., | |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | W. O. Bbl., | 16 00 @18 00 |
| Floor Boards, | | R. O. Hhd., | 15 00 @25 00 |
| rough | 15 00 @16 00 | Ash Head'g, | 8 50 @12 00 |
| planed | 18 00 @19 00 | Timber, ℔ M., | |
| clear | 25 00 @30 00 | Shipping, | 0 00 @ 0 00 |
| Wide boards. | 14 00 @15 00 | Mill, prime, | 6 00 @ 7 75 |
| Scantling | 12 00 @15 00 | do. inferior to ordinary, | 3 00 @ 5 00 |
| Ship Stuff, | | Tallow, ℔ lb. | 10 @ 12 |
| rough edge | 0 00 @13 00 | Tobacco, ℔ lb., | |
| re-sawed | 0 00 @15 00 | Common | 18 @ 20 |
| Molasses, ℔ gallon. | | Medium | 25 @ 30 |
| Cuba, Hhds | 28 @ 30 | Fine | 45 @ 50 |
| do. Bbls. | 32 @ 35 | Wool, ℔ lb. | 17 @ 20 |
| N. Orleans. | 00 @ 00 | | |

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

### FREIGHTS:

| | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl., | $ 00 | $ 00 @ 30 |
| Rosin do. | 00 | 30 @ 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine do. | 00 | 00 @ 50 |
| Flour do. | 00 | 00 @ 25 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | 0 @ 12½ |
| Cotton, ℔ bale, | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot, | 00 | 0 @ 7 |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 0 @ 8 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 6 @ 0 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 8 @ 00 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 4 00@5 00 | 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA, | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Rosin | 00 | 00 @ 25 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 50 @ 55 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 00 @ 6 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale, | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 00 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot, | 0 | 0 @ 6 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs., | 0 | 00 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., as to size, | 4 00@4 00 | 5 00 @ 0 00 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 45 |
| Rosin " | 35 | 00 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 60 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale, | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 12½ |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel, | 00 | 00 @ 8 |
| Rough Rice, ℔ bushel, | 0 | 00 @ 7 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., | 5 00@6 00 | 7 00 @ 0 00 |

### REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19TH, 1858.

The daily reports of the operations generally show but little business going on in this market in the produce line, except in the articles under the head of Naval Stores. Both the crude and manufactured article have come in slowly and prices, it will be seen, have further advanced.

Turpentine—Has been taken about as fast as it arrived, and we sum up the sales of the week ended thisday at noon, as follows:

| | Bbls. | Virgin. | Yel. Dip. | Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 124 | $3 00 | $2 65 | $1 32½ |
| Do | 220 | 3 00 | 2 80 | 1 40 |
| Saturday | 380 | 3 00 | 2 80 | 1 40 |
| Monday | 1,678 | 3 00 | 2 90 | 1 45 |
| Tuesday | 490 | 3 00 | 2 90 | 1 45 |
| Wednesday | 184 | 3 00 | 2 85 | 1 42½ |
| Thursday | 410 | 3 00 | 2 85 | 1 42½ |

Spirits Turpentine—Prices further advanced on Friday afternoon, when some 600 or 800 barrels were reported as having changed hands at 42 cents ℔ gallon, at which price it continued to rule firm until Tuesday evening, when it went up another half cent, and to-day it advanced still another half cent. We quote as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 250 | bbls. at | 41 | cents | ℔ gallon. | |
| Do | 800 | " | " 42 | " | " | " |
| Saturday | 500 | " | " 42 | " | " | " |
| Tuesday | 100 | " | " 42 | " | " | " |
| Do | 50 | " | " 42½ | " | " | " |
| Thursday | 150 | " | " 42½ | " | " | " |
| Do | 300 | " | " 43 | " | " | " |

Rosin.—Sales have been light. On Thursday 1,200 bbls. Common changed hands at $1 20; Saturday 50 do. No. 1, at $3 50; Monday 120 Pale, at do. $3 50 a $4 25; Wednesday, 220 do. No. 1 at $3 75 ℔ bbl.

Beeswax—Commands about 28 cents ℔ lb.

Beef Cattle.—Nothing doing. No arrivals, and no demand.

Bacon.—Has somewhat advanced, with but an ordinary supply. See table for prices in quantity to suit.

Mutton and Lambs.—We learn that both Mutton and Lambs are scarce and much wanted. A well fatted and healthy article will readily command our highest figures.—See table.

Empty Spirit Barrels.—We note sales of —— empty Spirit bbls., as they run, at $1 80 a $2 00, cash.

Coffee.—We correct our table to which we refer, to suit the present state of the market, for store rates, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Cotton Bagging and Rope.—The first is held at 16 a 17c. ℔ yard—the latter at 8 a 10 cents ℔ lb. We, however, hear of no sales.

Corn Meal—Sells at about 80 to 85 cents ℔ bushel.

Cotton—No sales this week, except one bale of new crop received from South Carolina, which brought 14 cents per lb. This, however, must not be considered a regular market quotation. See table for prices.

Flour—This article has become extremely scarce, in consequence of the stoppage of the mills in the interior, on account of the dry weather. Some few parcels in barrels and sacks, have been brought in, and the price has still further advanced fully $1. We quote family at $8; Super $7 50 a $7 75; fine at $7 25 a $7 50, and Cross at $7 a $7 25 per bbl.

Fish.—We have no change to note in prices. No Mullets in market, so far as we have been able to learn, and we erase quotations for

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858.


☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

*No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.*

*Oct. 29, 1857.*

### The Fayetteville Observer.

The *Observer* came down some time since with a long diatribe against Wilmington, although ostensibly directed against the *Journal*. That affair we laid aside until after the election, being unwilling to reply upon the immediate impulse of the moment, lest we might unconsciously permit some of the unchristian spirit of the *Observer* to creep into our remarks. When we did reply, it was calmly and without irritation. We did *not* abuse the *Observer*. So much for the *Observer's* remark that we amused ourselves by abusing it. It says further, that "people in Wilmington, who know anything of the *Observer*, know that the *Journal* does not speak truly concerning it." *That* we are willing to leave with the people in Wilmington who "know the *Observer*," and who know nothing of its feeling towards Wilmington, but all uncharitableness and a constant effort to create prejudice and perpetuate estrangement.

It is convenient for the *Observer* to forget all that really constitutes the record as between Wilmington and Fayetteville. It can go back seventy years to pitch into Timothy Bloodworth, for whose acts his constituents were not responsible, while it cannot bear reference to comparatively recent facts, because they might tend to show that the *Observer* asserts what the real state of the case does not warrant. The *Observer* says it had the question of the Old Western Road all out with the Wilmington papers years since, and has no disposition to quarrel it all over again. The *Observer* chooses the right word again to designate its mode of conducting any discussion, especially with Wilmington. It immediately *quarrels*. It seems to have no other idea of the thing than quarrelling, although our reference to the Old Western Road was totally free from the slightest appearance of feeling. We simply stated *facts*. These things the *Observer* does not like. It flares up and says we abuse it. It does not say in what part of our article of Monday last the abuse is contained. It contents itself with assertion as baseless as its charges against Wilmington.

We repeat our assertion that the bill against which our Senator voted, was not a naked charter for a road to the Coal Fields, neither was the appropriation against which he voted. The charter was really a roving commission devised to answer any purpose. One under which the editor of the *Observer* felt empowered to coquette with Charleston, while others intrigued with the four corners of the earth.

The *Journal* never made any boast of the offer of stocks made by the people of Wilmington. It simply referred to it as an evidence of the feeling existing in Wilmington.

But then Wilmington chose to invest her own money in her own works, without consulting the *Observer*, which *of course* was very wrong, but supposed to be legal and by no means unconstitutional, although *of course* very improper. But these investments were made *before* the Coal Fields Road came on the carpet, which is some extenuation.

The whole course of complaint and querulous maundering on the part of the *Observer* is weak and ridiculous. It is folly to talk of cash subscriptions from a community already so heavily burdened as Wilmington. The *Observer* never could have expected in reason, it only growled for the love of growling.

There are other matters in the *Observer* which we may or may not notice hereafter. We simply refer now to a note to the long article in which the *Observer* of the 12th ventilates its *benevolent* feelings. It alludes to the Editors of the *Observer* personally. We have nothing here to do with that. Our reference has been to the *Observer*, and we have judged of its feelings it by its expressions. We may have been wrong in doing so; but really, we know of no other plan to adopt. If the *Observer* will furnish us with a key to its meaning, we may perhaps be better informed. If we might venture a hint, we would remark that its cause would lose nothing by an avoidance of bluster and abuse. Of course it is harmless; but, then—well, then, it is unfair, because we cannot and will not reply to it in the same tone, and may thus be forced to drop out of the ring.

But before we close we must beg not to be misunderstood. We desire above all things to avoid any controversy with Fayetteville. We cannot suppose that the acrimony of the *Observer* is shared by the people of that town. The tone of the *Observer* amounts to this, "You (Wilmington) hate us, and you needn't say you don't, but whether you do or not, we hate you." We really think Wilmington will survive. It will try to, at any rate it will do the best it can. We won't believe that Fayetteville speaks through the *Observer*. No other paper in that place ever adopted such a tone.

☞ We estimate fully the attempt of the *Observer* to raise an issue of veracity between the *Journal* and gentlemen in Wilmington. It will take nothing by its motion.—It is also liberal with its closing advice. Whatever other things the *Journal* may do, it certainly will not make it a business to sow dissention and ill-will between communities. It will not attack Fayetteville as the *Observer* does Wilmington, and it will not follow that paper into personalities.

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☞ We have before us the Catalogue of the Kenansville Female Seminary, located at Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., session 1857–'58. Wilmington, N. C., Fulton & Price, Steam Printers, 1858.

The list of the teachers contains the names of T. Oscar Rogers, Principal. Mrs. Somervillle N. Rogers, Mrs. Mary N. Rogers, Miss M. J. Newell and Miss Euphemia Carr, Assistants. The first session of the Institution began on the 2nd day of February, 1857, and yet its Catalogue of students numbers 96, which affords cheering evidence of prosperity.

Kenansville is a quiet and healthy village, accessible from all points, yet sufficiently removed from noise and bustle. The neighborhood is eminently moral, and the social influences excellent. The terms are moderate, and board can be had at the houses of pleasant and respectable families, within two or ten minutes walk from the Seminary, at from eight to ten dollars per month.

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NASH COUNTY.—The Wilson *Ledger* calls our attention to a typographical error in our statement of the vote of Nash County for Senator. Instead of giving the vote of A. J. Taylor, as 207 we should have given it as 707, while Battle his opponent received 708 votes, beating him by *one* vote. The *Ledger* may rest assured that the error was not intentional on our part. It is painful enough to know that our opponents can and do rejoice over any success in the good old county of Nash, without our seeking to add to the importance of that success. It remains for Mr. Battle to prove whether the fears of Democrats have been well-grounded. By a hearty co-operation with the Democratic party in the Legislature, he can effectually vindicate his own position. By any other course, he will confirm every charge that has been preferred against his political consistency and standing as a Democrat, while he will be giving all the aid and comfort in his power to the disorganizers.

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EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND.—In the British House of Commons, Lord Stanley recently stated the number of British troops in India at 86,000, of which 18,000 were Company's forces, the balance belonging to the regular line.

### Cuba.

In 1830 a summary was made of the value of property in Cuba, and the aggregate was some nine hundred millions of dollars. So our cotemporary of the Petersburg *Democrat* asserts, upon the authority of MAGREGOR, a writer of considerable weight on such subjects. Tropical products have since risen in value, and the annual produce of the island has also grown. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the value of the island has grown with the increase of its productions, and their enhanced value in the markets of the world.

The exports of Cuba are between thirty and forty millions annually, and would be much greater under a more liberal commercial system.

But Cuba, like Hayti, would become valueless were her fierce Africans turned loose, for her slave population is really and literally African, not simply as is the case in the United States, of African origin. They are heathen Africans, hardly speaking the language of any civilized people. In Cuba there is also a large free negro population.

Now there's the rub. In the event of hostilities we could take Cuba from Spain. Our small regular army, from which Europeans are led to form a low estimate of our military capacity, affords no criterion of the force that could be almost instantly called out—sufficient indeed to overrun Cuba before Spain could well realize it. But one thing is nearly certain. Spain would never permit Cuba to be forcibly taken from her without rendering it a curse to its conquerors, like as the Russians on leaving Moscow, opened the prisons and let loose the felons to fire the city. So would the Spaniards do with the terrible element existing in Cuba, and England would secretly advise if not openly abet such a course. She has sought the Africanization of Cuba. We have dreaded it, and are determined to prevent it at all hazards. Might not an attempt to seize it, really precipitate the ominous consummation of our worst fears, or at the best would not the restoration of the pre-existing social order be far more difficult than even the political conquest of the island.

It is for these reasons that we are compelled to go with those who go for making haste slowly, waiting for the wagon. If we acquire Cuba by peaceful means, we get not merely the body, we get the life that gives it value. We get Cuba unmarred and prosperous. A forcible acquisition may give us a noisome, unwholesome carcass. It is a risk that ought not to be lightly run in obedience to any clamor. It is a risk that President Buchanan will not lightly run, we feel almost certain.

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BARNUMIZING.—The papers have teemed with accounts of the enthusiasm got up on the arrival of the news that the Atlantic telegraph Cable had been laid. All or nearly all this has been made out of the whole cloth. People wonder, talk, speculate, but do not feel about this thing. It is a British affair. One of the times in which John Bull has got the weather guage of Brother Jonathan. It may be that Mr. Fields did start the thing and work hard for it, but it is wholly controlled in England—subject to the dictation of the British government, under an English charter on English soil, and yet the first vessel of the American Navy was employed in the service of this English monopoly. We don't believe in the reported enthusiasm. The Southern people are not a manufacturing people, and at any rate don't manufacture mock enthusiasm so fast as those of some other sections. Some of the poetry that has been expended is really disgustingly foolish—toadyishly contemptible.

But our people in no section are quite as great fools as our sensation journals would make them out to be. On the evening of the 6th inst., it rained in torrents in Cincinnati, and the streets were deserted, yet the agent of the associated press telegraphed to the papers at a distance a flaming despatch setting forth the brilliant illumination of the City—the fireworks, the "fair women and brave men" that crowded the streets, etc. etc., all in honor of the telegraph cable. Something like humbug, one would think.

### The Frazer River Mines.

The latest accounts rather throw cold water on the excitement about these mines. There is gold there no doubt—that far, all the authorities agree, but there is a poor chance to get at it. The gold is brought down by the streams from the mountains, and the bars on these streams can be got at for only a very small part of the year. In the Summer the rivers are swollen by the melting of the snows in the mountains. As this cause ceases to operate, the rainy season comes on and the rivers again rise. As yet, there are no dry diggings discovered, and if there were, parties could not go out to work them for fear of the Indians, who are both fierce and powerful, generally armed with muskets and rifles.

It is said also that the chance of a pacific railroad through the British possessions is next to nothing. It would have to go away north of the head of Lake Superior, through a country where the ground never thaws much below the surface, where vegetation is next to nothing, where population can never grow, and where the track if laid could not possibly be kept open half the year.

### W. G. Browne, Esq., Artist.

This clever gentleman, and most accomplished artist, has been sojourning in our midst for some months, busily engaged in the duties of his profession. It gives us pleasure to know that his visit here has been eminently successful; in'eed for most of the time, he has had much more to do than he could possibly attend to. We have made frequent visits to his studio, and have come away each time more deeply impressed, not only with his marvellous skill as a painter, but particularly with the wonderful naturality (if we may coin a word) of his portraits. They are the exact counterpart of the original, the very attitude, look, expression, so natural and life-like, that we have almost fancied we could hear them speak. We understand that Mr. Browne leaves in a few days, as soon as he has finished one or two pictures upon which he is engaged; we hope he may be as successful elsewhere as he has been in this city. We have no doubt in fact, that he will, for in our opinion he has no superior as an artist, and must command success wherever he goes.

We copy the above from the *Herald* of yesterday for the purpose of expressing our entire concurrence. We agree most heartily with the *Herald* in the high estimate it places upon Mr. Browne's abilities as a painter. We have never seen better portraits than those he has painted here. On going into his Studio and looking at his pictures of persons you know, you never say that such a picture looks *like* A, or such another one like B; you say that is A and that is B, and so on. His pictures are works of art as well as likenesses, and deformed by no frippery or affectation.

*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

### Life Insurance.

We find on our table the Ninth Annual Report of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Incorporated January, 1849. Raleigh, Holden & Wilson, "Standard" office, 1858.

The closing paragraph of the Secretary's report is worthy of attention.

"No losses due and unpaid. All losses paid on the day when due, or before."

This is no more than the truth. The amount paid for losses during the year ending June 30th, 1858, was $30,149 32. Of this amount $4,000 was paid to parties in Wilmington.

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MATRIMONIAL.—The Newbern, N. C., *Daily Progress* of the 12th inst., says that "Hon. John W. Ellis, our Governor elect, was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKinley, daughter of the late John P. Daves, last evening, at Christ's Church, in this place, Rev. T. J. Haughton officiating.

"We learn that the distinguished bridegroom, accompanied by his happy bride and a few friends, will leave in a special train this afternoon for Goldsboro', and thence to the Virginia Springs."

### Yellow Fever.

It would seem that this disease has become a permanent institution in our Gulf Cities, especially in New Orleans, from which we must question if it is now ever totally absent, although it may be dormant in the Winter and Spring. It exhibits itself to a greater or less extent every Summer and Fall there, and occasional cases of death from the same disease now occur every year as high up as Charleston, although it is only occasionally that it assumes an epidemic form, or spreads so much as to be called an epidemic. Every summer there are cases of Yellow Fever at the Quarantine below New York, and nearly every Summer there are cases in that city and Brooklyn, although they are kept as quiet as possible.

The history of epidemics has generally shown that they grow milder as they grow older. Perhaps people get to understanding their treatment better; perhaps they get used to them, and their first dread wears away; or it may be that they do, in fact, abate something of the virulance of their original type. We hear occasionally of the re-appearance of veritable Asiatic cholera in particular locations, but the announcement inspires little or no dread, nor are any serious apprehensions felt of its again rushing over the world like a destroying angel; and, but for the awful exhibition of its power at Norfolk, people would have begun to lose their fear of yellow fever. The fact is certain, however, that with the growth and drainage of towns and cities, the knowledge and the adoption of sanitary precautions, and progress of medical science, even yellow fever itself is far less to be feared than formerly. The visit which Yellow Jack paid to Wilmington in 1821 is still remembered. In 1855 or '56 it was here again. There were unquestionably deaths from it, but it never spread beyond its original limit, and suddenly disappeared, this difference being attributable greatly to the different condition of a town built up—cleared of ponds and stagnant water, as contrasted with a mere village full of such feeders of disease, as was the case with Wilmington in 1821.

Of course, no precaution will be neglected by our authorities, to guard against the introduction of contagion here. Accounts from Charleston, no doubt unintentionally exaggerate the number of cases in that city; but to some extent, yellow fever certainly *is* there, as it certainly is in nearly all the West India and Gulf ports. Some little inconvenience to commerce must necessarily be submitted to, that the public health may be guarded and protected. These will be cheerfully borne, and we feel confident that no unnecessary clogs will be placed upon the prosperity of our shipping interests.

### Titles.

Most certainly we are a military people. We are fond of military glory. If we have not titles and even if we don't want them, somebody will give them to us. We were struck with this a week or so ago, on reading in some paper out of the State, a notice of the contest for Governor of this State between Judge John W. Ellis and *Col.* D. K. McRae. Now whether Mr. McRae ever was a Colonel or not we cannot say, but certainly we have never heard him so styled at home.—We don't suppose Mr. McRae, has any military aspirations.

We noticed the same military turn in the case of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. Not that *he* wanted a military title.

During his first Congress we heard him spoken of in Washington City as *Colonel* Ashe, but we found on a subsequent visit to that place that he had been brevetted *General*, and was so referred to. Indeed elsewhere it seemed to be the same thing, as we found not long since on the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road, where we happened to fall into casual conversation with a gentleman from Louisiana, who enquired if *General* Ashe was still president of the Company.

The number of Colonels, Generals and Majors in the two houses of Congress is remarkable, and would be more so, but there are some Judges. If there be any Captains or Lieutenants we have never heard of them. Colonels are about the lowest that usually go to Congress. That is the first brevet rank that is conferred in Washington City. Then comes the higher grade of General.

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FALSE REPORT.—We learn that a report got somehow in circulation yesterday that the Conductor on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, had brought news of the existence of Yellow Fever at Kingsville. Mr. Gilbert, the Conductor who came in yesterday morning, states that such report is wholly without foundation—that there is no such thing at Kingsville, and that of course he never said there was. The only person sick at Kingsville is a small yellow boy, who has no more Yellow Fever than the man in the moon. Of course Mr. Gilbert's statement is conclusive to all who know him, as he is a man who would not state anything but what is strictly so, for any consideration.

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NEW COTTON.—We have before us a sample of new Cotton from the plantation of Gen. Wm. Evans, of Marion district, S. C., left with us by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown. Ever since the opening of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, Gen. Evans has promptly appeared in our market with the first Cotton of the season, and this year he is on hand as usual. The sample we have is of a fine staple and texture, and will no doubt command a fine price.

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DONE.—FIXED.—FINISHED.—DECIDED.—COUNTED OUT, AND MCDOWELL ELECTED.—The Sheriffs of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus met yesterday at Black Rock. The dispute about the Senatorship is closed at last, and Mr. McDowell is elected by a majority of 9. So ends the chapter.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

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ARKANSAS has been carried by the Democrats, as usual.

### Council of State.

The Council of State, according to request of the Governor, convened in this City on Wednesday last, the 11th instant. Present, Capt. John Walker, President, Dr. G. C. Marchant, Col. N. M. Long, Dr. D. G. W. Ward and W. D. Bethel, Esq.

The Council was convened for the purpose of filling the vacancies on the Superior court bench occasioned by the resignations of Judges Ellis and Person. The following gentlemen were appointed:

*1st Circuit*—R. R. Heath, Esq., of Edenton.

*5th Circuit*—Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., of Fayetteville.

These are excellent appointments, and will give general satisfaction. Both gentlemen are able lawyers, of urbane manners and irreproachable characters.

The resignation of A. A. McKay, of Sampson, one of the Council, was received, and Patrick Murphy, Esq., of the same county, was elected in his place.

*Raleigh Standard.*

### Health of New Orleans—Increase of Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The total number of deaths here during the past week exhibit a large increase as compared with the preceding one, the comparative figures being as follows: For the week ending the 1st inst. 190; for the week ending the 8th inst. 306, an increase of 116. The deaths from yellow fever during the same period also show a considerable increase, the total for the two weeks footing up as annexed: For week ending 1st 70; for week ending 8th 140—an increase of 70. Of this large number of deaths from fever, however, it is proper to state that in every case the victims were persons wholly unacclimated, and of the whole number but eight were natives of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12th.—There were thirty-five deaths from yellow fever in this city on Tuesday, and forty-five yesterday (Wednesday.)

### The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 12.—Returns from the several congressional districts indicate the following majorities:—Second district—Anderson, 4,500 majority; third district—Clarke, 4,000 majority; fifth district—Woodson, 500 majority; sixth district—Phelps, 5,000 majority; seventh district—Noel, 3,000 majority; fourth district—Craig, 4,000 majority.

### Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—Several deaths have been reported here from yellow fever, but the physicians assert that the disease has not yet become an epidemic.

### Official Vote of Bladen County.

| DISTRICTS. | GOV. | | SEN. | | COM. | | SHERIFF. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | McRae | Ellis | Jones | McDowell | Purdie | Davis | Kelly | Mulford | Willis |
| Elizabethtown | 21 | 118 | 43 | 124 | 82 | 84 | 58 | 4 | 103 |
| Beaver Dam | 10 | 65 | 10 | 62 | 17 | 54 | 20 | 7 | 76 |
| Bryan's Swamp | 19 | 132 | 29 | 127 | 32 | 115 | 25 | 2 | 128 |
| Hollow | 35 | 55 | 44 | 53 | 58 | 37 | 33 | 00 | 60 |
| Marsh | 27 | 20 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 18 | 27 | 1 | 18 |
| Pine Log | 74 | 25 | 92 | 21 | 95 | 14 | 75 | 11 | 19 |
| Carver's Creek | 50 | 12 | 68 | 8 | 73 | 2 | 63 | 9 | 2 |
| Hungry Neck | 40 | 64 | 71 | 48 | 62 | 53 | 18 | 51 | 47 |
| South River | 00 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Colly | 12 | 40 | 31 | 45 | 38 | 35 | 14 | 34 | 27 |
| Reeves's | 1 | 57 | 2 | 60 | 7 | 51 | 4 | 7 | 46 |
| Parker's Store | 5 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| White Oak | 35 | 79 | 38 | 77 | 44 | 74 | 29 | 10 | 76 |
| | 329 | 683 | 478 | 661 | 560 | 550 | 378 | 150 | 615 |

### Election Returns.

ROCKINGHAM.—Col. G. D. Boyd, D., elected to the Senate without opposition—vote 1,280. Commons, Settle, D., 1,220. Simpson, D., 1,155. Roberts, D., Sheriff.

ANSON.—Jas. A. Leak and A. J. Dargan, K. N.'s, elected to the Commons.

BUNCOMBE.—Senate, Yancey, D., 713, Edney, D., 496, Henry, K. N., 484. Commons, Baird, D., 930, Gudger, K. N., 711. Young elected Sheriff over Hampton, incumbent. For Congressman, Vance, K. N., 918, Avery, D., 751.

HENDERSON.—Ripley, D., elected in the Commons—a gain. Senate, Edney, D., 748, Yancey, D., 200.—Aldridge re-elected Sheriff. Congress, Vance, 853, Avery 414.

MCDOWELL.—For Congress, Avery 425, Vance 400. Senate, Dickson, D., 470, Miller, K. N., 339. Commons, Higgins, D., 505, Halyburton, K. N., 303. Glass re-elected sheriff without opposition.

YANCY.—For Congress, Avery, 483, Vance, 506.—Senate, Yancy, D., 720, Edney, D., 286, Henry, K. N., 152. Commons, Thos. Byrd, D., 553, Garland, D., 326, Stuart, 302. Byrd elected. Sheriff, Ray, D., 657, Wiseman, D., 496.

UNION.—Senate, Walkup, K. N., 505, Medley, D., 694. Commons, Wilson, D., elected. Vote: Wilson, D., 742, Timmons, D., 244, Huntley, D., 111. Austin re-elected Sheriff.

IREDELL.—Senate, Carmichael, Whig, 1,173, James B. Gordon, D., 139. Commons, Simonton and Gaither, Whigs, elected. Poll: Simonton 1,126, Gaither 1,075, Troutman 342, Davis 122, Thomas 19, Mellon 304.

STOKES.—Senate, J. J. Martin, D., 847. No opposition. Commons, J. F. Hill, D., 714, King, Op., 528. Sheriff, Jno Martin 650, Woody 614.

PERSON.—Senate, Cunningham, D., 843. No opposition. Commons, Hester, D., 662. Smith D., elected Sheriff.

GASTON.—Commons, Regan, ind. Democrat, beats McKee, D., by a vote of 503 to 456. Sheriff, Lusk 527, Froneberger 485. Senate, Reinhardt, D., 820.

CLEAVELAND.—A. G. Waters and G. Dickson, Democrats, elected Commoners. Poll: Waters 686, Dickson 671, Blanton 469, Wright 380, Holland 242, Ware 219, Nicholson 164, Poston 39. For the Senate, Mills, D., 1038, Logan, Whig, 336.

HAYWOOD.—Congress, Avery, D., 405, Vance, K. N., 321. Senate, W. H. Thomas 617, Roland 34.—Commons, Dr. S. L. Love, 578—no opposition, and very few scattering votes.

ASHE.—Senate, Dobson, D., has a majority of 134 over Bryant, K. N. Allen Gentry elected in the Commons over Hartsog by 71 majority. Reeves, D., elected Sheriff over Carson, Whig, by 29 majority.

SURRY.—Senate, Dobson, D., 1027, Bryant, K. N., 465. Commons, R. E. Reeves, D., 800, Waugh, Op., 535. Haymore elected Sheriff.

### One Week Later From Utah.

*The Troops in good Health—Mormon Hatred of Gentiles—Camp Floyd—Brigham Young—Scenes of Destitution.*

Advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 17th of July have been received. The army was in good condition, and enjoying comfortable quarters. The city, it is stated, had resumed its wonted aspect, nearly all the refugees having returned to their homes and the pursuit of their avocations. An investigation of the condition of the territorial library had confirmed the suspicion that the Mormon leaders falsified when they declared that the books remained undisturbed. A large portion of the law books formerly contained in the library have disappeared. The Mormons preserved the semblance of peace at last advices, but their hatred of the Gentile irruption was manifested in various unpleasant ways. The New York Times has a letter dated "Camp Floyd, Cedar Valley, July 16th," from which we take the following:

THE TROOPS IN CAMP.—The march from the Jordon to the present camp was about eleven miles up a gradual ascent to the base of a snow-coverd range of mountains. Here we are, it is said to remain until the small assaque, or irrigating ditch, which runs through the camp, dries up. The headquarters and staff are near the mouth of the Cannon, and then below, along the assaque, is the 12-pound battery, by a company of the 4th infantry, the 5th infantry, the 10th infantry, the volunteer battalion, Col. Loring's command, composed of one company and detachment of mounted rifles, one company of the 1st cavalry, one company of the 7th infantry, two companies of 6th infantry, and three of the 3d infantry below this last command is Phelp's light battery, and in rear of the last two the 2d dragoons.

The stream is now quite large enough for our purposes, the water is cool and pleasant to the taste, and cedar-wood abundant. Grass is abundant in the valley, but the soil being very light, and apparently not moistened since the deluge, is carried about by the wind in all directions, and deposited among our papers, clothing, books, bedding and food, in quantities sufficient to insure our consumption of our peck regularly each week. Desertions from the army have been frequent of late, under circumstances leading to the conviction that the Mormons are inciting it.

The weather is intensely warm during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant. The troops will in a few days move fourteen miles further west. A line of daily stage coaches, between this city and the camp has been established and is liberally patronized. The volunteer battalion is to start on Monday next on the march for Fort Leavenworth, where it will be disbanded.—Those members of the corps who prefer to be discharged here, and be employed in the quartermaster's department, are to be provided for in that way, and those who desire to go California are to be discharged at camp with two months' rations.

A MORMON MARKET-HOUSE.—A market-house has been erected in the rear of the camp where the Saints may bring their notions and sell them under the protection of a guard. Milk, buttermilk, butter, eggs, cheese, onions, and potatoes are the staples, milk at twenty-five cents per quart, butter sixty cents per pound, eggs sixty cents per dozen, cheese fifty cents per pound, onions twenty-five cents a small bunch, old potatoes two dollars, and new four dollars per bushel are the usual prices.

SELT LAKE CITY.—Notwithstanding the people in this city have quite settled down in their homes again, we had no public service last Sabbath, and it is said there is to be no public assemblage of the people again until winter. The church leaders, however, are almost constantly in council. Brigham remains constantly confined to his house, and has not been seen out of doors since his arrival in the city. All the gates in the walls which surround his block are locked and barred, except the one directly in front of his own private office, at which a guard of five men is stationed continually, and no one is admitted, even within the outer gate, until his name has been sent in, and Brigham has consented to see him.

SCENES OF DESTITUTION.—The refugees returning from the southern settlements continue to line the road with their trains of wagons, herds and flocks. Some of these trains present scenes by no means pleasant to the eye. Here we see a young girl of eighteen, with bare feet and a half-clad form, driving a yoke of oxen, and there, a tender little girl of scarcely eight years of age, whipping up two or three obstreperous pigs, dragging her little feet wearily and painfully over the sharp gravel road. The wagons are usually piled up with the coarsest and commonest furniture, with a chicken-coop and its cackling occupants strapped upon the rear. Sometimes the pig occupies this post, and the chickens are packed inside the vehicle with the children. But everywhere poverty—poverty—squalid poverty, meets us, turn as we will. Spend half an hour in a merchant's store, and we see old women and young girls in plentiful numbers, approaching, with a few new potatoes, a dozen eggs, a handfull of onions, a pound or two of butter, which they—half hopingly and half doubtingly—offer in barter for some trifle of goods—a yard of cotton or calico, or a little thread—casting their eyes wishfully, the while, over the well-filled shelves of goods of which they are so much in need. The people have been warned not to trade with the Gentiles, but the cases are so numerous in which the law of necessity is stronger than the law of the church, that the merchants are driving a brisk trade, sending their barter supply of provision to the camp, where they find ready sale.

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Why is it that Lord Derby cannot insure his life?—Because he cannot find any one to make out the policy. *Punch.*

### Correspondence.

LONG CREEK, Aug. 7th, 1858.

N. H. FENNELL, ESQ.,

*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, in behalf of themselves and other friends of yours in this vicinity, respectfully tender you a public dinner here, at such an early day as may suit your convenience.

We offer you this spontaneous tribute of regard, not alone in compliment to your talents and eloquence, but also because we desire to honor other noble traits of character, which, during the recent exciting contest for the Sheriffalty, you have more than ever shown yourself to possess. Owing to causes unnecessary now to enumerate, you have been defeated; but it is a defeat which reflects no discredit upon you. You have won a name of which you have just cause to be proud. When you commenced the campaign, you were a comparative stranger even in this, your native county. You have gained rapidly upon public confidence, and wherever you have been, the people now hail you as a young man of much promise and worth. Be not discouraged, a brighter and better day awaits you in the future, if you but remain true to yourself and true to the people. Talent may be opposed, but cannot be kept down when united as in you, with principle and an honorable ambition.

Meet us then, Sir, around the festive board, where face to face, and heart to heart, we can assure you of our sincere friendship and attachment.

Very truly, your friends,

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| S. S. SATCHWELL, | G. F. WALKER, |
| JOSEPH M. WALKER, | W. H. WALKER, |
| JAMES GARRASON, | E. L. MILLER, |
| WILL. D. SOMERS, | JAMES MCINTIRE, |
| JAS. P. MOORE, | W. T. ROBINSON, |
| J. F. MOORE, | T. H. MCINTIRE. |

CHINA GROVE, Aug. 11th, 1858.

*Gentlemen:* I have just received your polite note tendering to me a public dinner at Long Creek. It is with a grateful heart that I take pride in this manifestation of your respect and esteem. I am sorry to say that various reasons, which are unnecessary for me to mention, induce me to decline this public mark of your appreciation of the course that I pursued in the late canvass. It has ever been the desire of my heart to inspire and retain the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens. I conceive it to be the duty of all men—all lovers of liberty in asking public promotion—to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the masses to sustain them, and not to base passions—the first discards all corruption—the latter engenders it. And if there is one thing in connection with our government that we should love with more devotion and guard with a greater vigilance than another, it is the purity of the ballot box. There hangs the political, the social and the religious fate of our people. True it is, that I have been beaten, but not discouraged.—The greater the adversity, the greater the energy—the more steel-like the nerve. I am happy to say that I formed many and agreeable associations in and about your pleasant and thriving village, which will be among the last to fade from my memory, and which have inspired a lively interest in my heart for the welfare and continued progress of your community.

With high respect, I remain yours,

N. H. FENNELL.

To Messrs. S. S. Satchwell, Joseph M. Walker, James Garrason and others.

### The Cattle Disease at the South.

The epidemic which has caused so much excitement in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, has also made its appearance in Alabama. In Montgomery the citizens have refused to eat beef, and it is not offered in that market. A letter from Baldwin county, Alabama, to the Mobile Tribune, says:

"Epizootic aphtha," or cattle disease, which has been killing up the cattle and deer in Georgia and Florida, has made its appearance here and in Monroe county.—A great many cattle have been attacked with the disease in this immediate neighborhood, but as yet very few have died with it. It appears to be more fatal among the deer than cattle, as a great many deer have been found dead in the woods. It is a general opinion here that it is a new disease, but from the enclosed it will be seen that it is rather a common disease in some parts of Europe. Thinking that a description of the disease might be interesting to some of your readers, I have taken the liberty of sending you the enclosed from Porter's Spirit of the Times.

The article enclosed is as follows:

*Epizootic aphtha*, commonly known as foot and mouth complaint, is a febrile, very contagious and panzootic affection—i. e. readily communicable from one species to another—met with in the horse, goat, pig, fowl, hare, &c., but most commonly in the ox and sheep, in which last two mentioned animals it consists of vesicles breaking out on the mouth, gums, lips, teats, and around the coronary surface of the foot, between the shin and the hoof. It is an *Epizootic* affection, spreading over large tracts of country, interfering very seriously with the capability of the ox to put on fat "whilst preparing for the butcher," and in the milk cow rendering the supply of milk small, if not altogether suspending it. In London *Epizootic aphtha* is called the old disease, in contradistinction of *Pleuro-pneumonia*, the new disease.

In this disease the ox exhibits the following symptoms: Suspension of rumination, constipation, sometimes, though rarely, diarrhea, great flow of saliva from the mouth, and severe lameness. Milk taken from cows affected with this disease should never be drunk, as it will most readily produce *aphtha* in man. To prove this fact, Professor Hertwig, together with two medical men, Mann and Villian, drank the warm milk of an aphthous cow, and the result was that each became the subject of severe inflammation of the throat, associated with the vesicular eruptions mentioned above as indicative of this malady.

Professor Simonds also gave the warm milk of an aphthous cow to pigs, with a similar result.

Mr. John Gamgee, Edinburgh, has recently brought still further evidence as to the validity of this fact. In the transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland the following appears:

"An interesting point, and in proof of which I gathered some conclusive facts last year, is the spreading of *Epizootic aphtha* by the milk. The teats are often covered by the characteristic vesicular eruptions, and when the vesicles burst their contents drop into the milk-can. If the milk be swallowed warm there is danger of catching the complaint. Mr. Low, of Marchburn, informed me that on his own farm, in 1853, he had nine calves being reared by their diseased mothers, and they were all taken with inflammation of the throat and alimentary canal—eight out of nine died. Conclusive evidence that the milk killed them is had from the fact that the ninth, or surviving calf, being stronger than the rest, had less of the milk, and was fed on other food Mr. Low said that a Mr. Cushine, a farmer, gave the milk of his diseased cows to pigs, and not to the sows, but even the young ones died."

From the foregoing it will be easily understood how *aphtha* spreads very rapidly among sheep by direct contact with the virus. The virus from one animal drops upon the grass and is taken by another, and thus a whole flock soon become affected.

One of the worst consequences in this disease, when the udder is affected, is the induration of the teat, sometimes causing losss of a quarter at that part. In such cases, a tube should be put up the teat in order to facilitate the escape of milk. If this is neglected, the loss of the quarter is almost inevitable.

*Treatment.*—Wash the mouth with vinegar and honey, or a solution of alum; rub the base of the vesicles, with a rod of nitrate of silver, and afterwards dress with with tincture of myrrh, and administer purgatives. If taken early, this disease yields readily to treatment; if allowed to go on without treatment, the mammæ inflame, and the hoofs fall off. Mr. Gamgee recommends inoculation: "In order to get rid of it, the whole of the cloven-footed stock should be inoculated." I can aver that its adoption has always been attended with happy results.

Above all, remove healthy from diseased animals, and on no account allow the servants to whose care the latter animals are committed, to tend healthy cattle of any species.

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### Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 13.—To the repeated inquiries, which are made every hour through the day, as to the condition of the cable, and the probabilities about the reception of the Queen's message, we are unable to return any other answer than that the cable remains all right—the electrical signals passing through its whole length satisfactorily—but that the electricians have not yet concluded their arrangements for putting their recording instruments into operation.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Aug. 13.—All the arrangements for working the cable are confided exclusively to the assistance of Professor Whitehouse, the electrician-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and as all their operations are conducted privately, and they decline to give any information beyond the fact that signals are successfully and constantly passing through the cable from the telegraph office here to the telegraph office at Valencia, Ireland, all rumors representing a different state of things are unfounded.

Although it is not known, except to the electricians immediately connected with the cable, what progress is being made in working Professor Whitehouse's recording instruments, we hazard little in saying that it has been found as yet impossible to work them successfully. No doubt, however, is entertained that the Hughes instrument, when attached, will overcome all difficulties.

### Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLSTON, Aug. 13.—The steamship Cahawba arrived here to-day, from Havana and Key West on the 10th.

M. Sabas, the Spanish consul at Key West, was drowned there on the 29th July.

The barque Benjamin Burges, from Cienfuegos, bound to Boston, had arrived at Key West, with a loss of part of her cargo.

At Havana sugars were active at an advance. Molasses were also active; Clayed, 3½ a 4 rails; Muscovados 4½ a 5 rials.

Sterling exchange 15 per cent. premium. On New York, 2¾ a 3 per cent. premium. Freights are dull.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Preparations are being made for the organization of an efficient military staff for Washington and Oregon Territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians of that region, and to prevent a repetition of such defeats as experienced by Steptoe. The object of the Secretary of War is to make them fully sensible of the power of the federal arm. A force of 2,500 men is to be kept in Utah. One of the peace commissioners, in a private litter, represents the affairs of the Territory of Utah to be on a good foundation. Their arrival here is daily expected.

Gen. Fair, of Alabama, recently appointed minister to Belgium, is in this city awaiting instructions.

### California Wine and Brandy.

The San Francisco Price Current remarks as follows on this interesting production. The Brandy spoken of is quoted at $3 per gallon:

"California Brandy, distilled from the native grape, can now be bought in the market, and of a quality equal to the average brands of Cognac imported here, and greatly superior to the Rochelle Brandy. Messrs. James T. McDougall and Co. were the pioneer manufacturers of California Grape Brandy, and have for some months been making regular sales to the trade from their distillation of last season, which amounted to the very respectable quantity of 500 octaves. Some of their Brandy was shipped to New York, where it met with favor, and realized, for a first consignment, a high figure. From the grape crop this year it is estimated 50,000 gallons will be made, or 300 a 400 per cent. more than last year. At this ratio of increase we do not hesitate to say that three years hence fine Brandy will be one of our exportable products."

For two years past various classes of Wine, made